REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,789.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,977 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 26th April and on TUESDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 810 Tons, 112 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF. VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10
		Including Wines	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,290 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal Captain James Shaw, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,654 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain KENNETH HORE, on the 19th May, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,160 Tons register, 300 H. P, nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood.	16th Apr.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

The P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

The following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1452	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superinteent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 25TH INSTANT.

The Fast First Class Screw Steamer NAPLES has superior accommodation for a small number of First-Class Passengers.

FARE—Rs. 400, without Wines.

Apply to the Captain at MACKINTOSH & Co., or on board.

4th April, 1877.

Notice.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship RAJPOOT, Captain J. R. Andrew, ARRIVED from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

Apply to Captain J. R. ANDREW, at Cursetjee and Edlujee, Dubashes.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

Notice.—Hall Line of Steamers.—Consignees of Cargo, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866.

AND

In the matter of the Coconada Press Company, Limited.
LIMJEE N. PANAJEE....................Official Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, that under instruction from the Official Liquidator, and with the sanction of the High Court, the Undersigned will, on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April 1877 sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Hummum Street, at 3 P. M. :—

The valuable estate of the Coconada Press Company, Limited, in liquidation, consisting of extensive freehold lands, buildings, machinery and plant of the said Company, situate on the bank of the Godavery Canal in Cocanada in the Madras Presidency. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Official Liquidator, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, Attornies for the said Liquidator, or the Undersigned.

The sale of the landed properties advertised to take place this day at Mazagan, near P. and O. Company's Dock, Nabob's Tank, and Gunpowder works is postponed until further notice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th April 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Auction sale of a large collection of valuable stock in trade, shop goods, 12, 6, 3 and 2 Light Chandeliers, Bohemian Glassware, Best Electro Plated and Britania Metalware, large size Garden Telescopes on Stand, Russia Leatherware, Meerschaum Pipes, Silver and real transparent amber Jewellery, Gilt Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Melodians. A large stock of Oleographs, Cromos, Oil Paintings and Coloured Photographic Pictures, &c., &c., at Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th, 18 and 19th Inst., precisely at 1 P.M., each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to dispose off the following goods in trade, belonging to Messrs Walker & Co. in Rampart Row, Fort. The same consisting of rich bohemian dessert set, flower vases, centre pieces, Britania metal, cocktail mugs, beer mugs with glass bottom, children's caps, eight days' lever clocks and marine time pieces, bronze clock with thermometer, single and double telescopes by Hammersley of London, garden telescopes with stands in case by the said maker, sterrioscopes, slides for magic lanterns, microscopes, wooden and brier wood meerschaum lined smoking pipes with amber mouth pieces, real meerschaum pipes in cases, Russia leather, tiffin and writing cases, writing pads, dressing and toilet cases, travelling companion, mats, purses, porte monies, ivory markers and dice steel glass cutters, diaries, note books, spirit level, scent cases, superior mathematical instrument box, saloon pistols and Snider's rifle in cases, complete, best electro plated engraved waiters, plain and engraved egg boilers with and without cocks, engraved Army and Navy cups in cases, Brittainia metal Army and Navy cups in cases, electro plated and German silver spoons and forks, plated and bronzed table candlesticks, gilt card tray, piano cigar stand with music, cigar cabinets, walnutwood lady's workboxes, silk coloured scarfs, canvas bags, iron bound canvas portmanteau, manifold writers, cash and journal books, account books, pass books, a large number of melodians of sizes, solid leather cigar magazines, spring toys, hunting bags, carriage rugs, sewing machines, mahogany cue holder, one 12 light chandelier with flower vase in the centre, 6, 3, and 2 light chandeliers, hanging argand lamps, spare shades, a large number of gold and silver gentlemen's and lady's watches of various patterns, a large stock of oleographs, cromos, oil paintings, and photographic pictures in rich gilt frames, looking glasses, gold scarf rings, silver sets of brooches and earrings in cases, silver earrings and lockets, real transparent amber jewellery, garnet jewellery, a large stock of gilt jewellery, consisting of lockets, bracelets, brooches, earrings, crosses, Albert and Victoria chains, neckchains with pendants, gilt pendants set with carbuncles, lady's fans, gentleman's hats, show cases, sign board, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of

HUNYADI JANOS,

THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
	In quart bottles at per doz.	13	8	15	0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative	quarts per doz.	12	0	13	8
CARLSBAD SALTS	per bottle	3	0	3	8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient Saline	quarts per doz.	10	8	12	0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative	pints per doz.	9	0	10	0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous	„ „	8	0	9	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

A RELIABLE FILTER

Is an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL,
NO PERFORMANCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 12th APRIL.

GRAND PROGRAMME!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED THE SECOND ACT OF
C. M. VON WEBER'S
DER FREISCHUTZ.

AFTER WHICH, FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHARLES LECOCQ'S COMIC OPERETTA,
MY NEW MAID.

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH OFFENBACH'S IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL OPERETTA,
THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE.

Between "Der Freischutz" and "My New Maid"
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
POLKA DE LA REINE ....Raffe.
And between "My New Maid" and "The Rose of Auvergne"
LOCH LOMOND..............................Ronville.

Byculla Club.—A Special General Meeting of Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on SATURDAY, 28th April, at 6 P. M., to pass an amended edition of the Rules of the Club.

For Sale, G. A. H. "Nasir," aged Winner of Races at Bombay and Mhow. Price Rs. 1,500. For particulars apply to Lieut. C. F. FULLER, R.E., Dhoolia, Khandesh.

OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1877.

Revue Des Deux Mondes—a French Fortnightly Magazine—with extras &c.	Rs.	50	0
La Mode Illustre—Parish Fashion	„	22	8
English Law Reports	„	70	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

Fort Press Company, Limited.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTY per Share has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1876, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after TUESDAY the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 10th April 1877.

Notice.—Consignees of Cargo per S. S. SESTOS, Captain R. J. C. Tremouth, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents S. S. Sestos.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.

SECOND EDITION,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
RS. 1-8-0; PACKING AND POSTAGE, ANNAS 4.
CAN BE HAD AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BOMBAY,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Notice is hereby given, that JANKIBAI, widow of BALCRUSTNA ANUND PUTWARDHUN, has contracted to SELL to MAGONLAL RUNCHORDAS All that piece of Land with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House erected and standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Ganeshwady Road, in the Sub-District of Mandvie, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 32 feet in length from West to East and 30 feet in breadth from North to South, and bounded on the East by the property of Wassoodew Jagonnath, on the West and North by the New Cloth Market, and on the South by the said Ganeshwady Oart, and which said premises are assessed under No. 30, together with the Privy situate on the opposite side of the gate, on South side of the New Cloth Market, and the Privy situate on the opposite line of the above premises and which said Land and premises and the said Privies were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jankibai and her tenants. Any and all persons having any CLAIMS against the said premises and the said Privies by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the said conveyance will be completed without reference to any such Claim if there be any, which will be null and void.—Dated this 10th day of April 1877.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Attornies.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the Matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION in Liquidation.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA......Official Liquidator.

Upon reading the orders made in this matter, and dated respectively the Fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the Twenty-second day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the Affidavit of Nusserwanjee Ardasser Wadia, the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Financial Association, sworn on the Sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and on hearing Messrs. HEARN and CLEVELAND, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator, I do order under Section 215 of the Civil Procedure Code that the persons named in the schedule annexed to the said Affidavit, being respectively CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, do attend before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the Court House on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the Forenoon, to show cause, if any, why execution should not issue against them in respect of the said orders for Call made in this matter by this Honourable Court, on the Fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and twenty-second day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and that notice to such Contributories be deemed sufficient by advertisement inserted in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and two principal English and two principal Native papers circulating in the island of Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of April 1877.

C. SARGENT.

HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Attornies for Official Liquidator.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons (Expected)	„	18	„
Chateau Leoville	„	24	„
Chateau Lafitte (Expected)	„	28	„

HOCKS.
From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	„	17	„
Liebfraumilch	„	22	„
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	„	22	„
Hochheimer	„	24	„
Ruedesheimer	„	26	„
Marcobrunner	„	30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„	36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Real Eugene Clicquots, Reims	Rs.	40	per doz. Qts.
do.		22-8	„ Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s	Rs.	5-8	per doz. Qts.
do.	„	3-4	„ Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	„	5	„ Q's.
Do.	„	3	„ Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, at the reduced rate of	„	5	„ Qts.
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London, reduced rate.	„	5	„ Qts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY	„	5-8	„ Qts.
Do. do	„	3-8	„ Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars, excellent quality	Rs.	30	per doz. Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN..............................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED
DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC SERVICES IN FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE

TO-NIGHT
AT 8 O'CLOCK
FOR EUROPEANS AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIVES.

ON ESPLANADE ROAD, NEAR QUEEN'S STATUE,
THIS AFTERNOON
AT 5 O'CLOCK
FOR NATIVES.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Our Own Bottling.

		NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	4	4	12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	4	4	12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	8	7	0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	8	5	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
LEAL AGENTS.

BEST LONDON MADE OVERLAND TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above is one of the Largest in the East.

Our Trunks are strongly made under the supervision of Practical Tradesmen to stand the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

Our Bags are made of Real oxhide and not of the imitation or "Bag Hide" now so generally offered to the Public.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	2 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
TRAYS to fit the above from	..	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	50 0 58 0
The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22 24 26 30	28 0 31 0 34 0 41 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24 26	48 0 52 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c.		...
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 22 24	33 0 39 0 42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22 24	44 0 49 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks		from 12 8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8 6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9 0 10 8 12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30 33 36	42 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 0 11 0 13 0
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 0 3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 8 4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		22 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.

Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PRINTED MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS

LA ROSE DE MAI,

A new and effective Robe, consisting of plain pale color Skirt, 2 deep Flounces of darker shade, with very pretty Floral upper Skirt, in the following colors—

Pink,
Blue,
Cream,
Grey.

LA PRINTANIERRE.

White Ground Robe, two deep Flounces, with colored border, four inches deep, upper Skirt four inch Border, and large sprays of Flower to match, in the following colors—

White and Blue,
White and Pink,
White and Black,
White and Mauve,
Cream and Black.

LA REINE DES FLEURS,

Plain pale Tint ground, two deep Flounces, bordered with a wreath of Flowers, Six large wreaths on upper Skirt, in the following shade—

White and Black,
Lt. Blue and Dk. Blue,
White and Pink,
Lt. Pink and Dk. Pink,
Cream and Black.

LA TOILETTE DE PARIS.

A new and Elegant Robe, Skirt white ground, with color'd spot or stripe, upper Skirt and Bodice pale color, ground with spot or stripe of deeper shade, in the following colors—

Blue,
Green,
Pink,
Mauve,
Slate,
Black and White.

Plain ORGANDI MUSLINS, in every shade of color.

A large assortment of FANCY PRINTED and STRIPED MUSLINS.

PATTERNS,
WITH
COLORED DRAWINGS OF ROBES,
POST FREE.

PRINTED CAMBRICS.

A large and well assorted stock of the best French Prints and Shirtings;

Also,

A lot of BEST ENGLISH PRINTS, *AT 8 ANNAS PER YARD,* much below value.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot ......Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted, a good TURN-OUT ;-Horse must be young and fast and trap a light self-driving one or small Brougham. Apply to "W. X. Y.," care of this paper.

Wanted, a couple of good WATCH DOGS, about 6 months old. Apply with particulars to "R. A. B.," care of this paper.

Wanted Cheap, an English second hand SADDLE and BRIDLE, in good order, for Poney. Apply stating price to "R. R.," care of this paper.

For Sale, a powerful PONY, sound, good in Harness or Saddle, Rs. 100. Apply to "T. A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

For Sale, a new light MAIL PHAETON, convertible into Waggonette, complete. Apply to Merrjee, Johnston & Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street, Fort.

To Let, Bed-room, Dressing-room and BATH-ROOM in the FORT. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms TO LET. A nice BROUGHAM in good condition for sale. Apply at THE LONDON, opposite the Post Office.

To Let, from 1st Proximo, a Small BUNGALOW near the Byculla Club. Apply to F. ROWLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

For Sale, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS :—

St. Julien	Qts.	Rs.	9	per doz.
Lormont	Pts.	„	7	„
Haut Margaux	Pts.	„	7	„
Chateau Belair	Pts.	„	8	„
Chablis and Barsac	Pts.	„	9	„
Haut Barsac	Qts.	„	16	„
BRANDY—L. Béchadés	Qts.	„	18	„
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, A Collin	Qts.	„	30	„
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts.	„	4	„

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

WANTED.

Wanted, for Treacher and Co.'s Poona Establishment, an EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER and a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LEDGER-KEEPER, capable of conducting Correspondence.

Apply personally with Certificates to the Company's Manager, Byculla.

HOUSES TO LET.

The Cama Cottage, an excellent Bungalow situate at the central position at Matheran, is to let for this Hot Season. Accommodation—2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining Rooms. Apply to J. C. PINTO.

NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given, that I have CANCELLED all the POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me separately to Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE and SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

COWASJEE EDULJEE.

Colombo, 15th March 1877.

The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay.—The Library is OPEN from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the Reading Room to 10 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Life Members, Rupees, 150; Resident Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors can make use of the Reading Room by payment of 8 Annas per week.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

This COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.

Boarding and Tuition under 14, £80; over 14, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £6. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen and Home Boarders.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, England.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION HALL,

BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

The following CARRIAGES are for sale :—

Broughams,	English and Country Built.	
Open Carriages,	do.	do.
Mail Phaetons,	do.	do.
Buggies,	do.	do.
Park Phaetons,	do.	do.
A very handsome Brake.		
Dogcarts, country built.		
Landaus,	do.	

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by

MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoglee, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April 1877, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

Important Notice to Capitalists—FOR SALE, the SOLE RIGHT for INDIA to O. TOMLINSON'S IMPROVED PATENT AXLE-BOXES, applicable to all kinds of Railway Carriages and Waggons, and patronised by Government. None but principals dealt with.

Trial Axle-Boxes have since the 17th August 1874 run on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Local Trains, 85,029½ miles. They have been re-oiled once only (in May 1876). Total Castor Oil applied to each Axle-Box 4 Pints, or equal to a cost of Half an Anna (Three Farthings) per carriage for every 1,000 miles run, and this low rate is being still further reduced. The expense per carriage with the ordinary Axle-boxes in use is ascertained to be Re. 0-3-5 (or nearly 5½d.) per 1,000 miles run. Whilst the first cost of O. Tomlinson's Patent Axle-Boxes is less than that of the ordinary Axle-Box (as proved by the cost of 600 of the Patent Axle-Boxes made for the Indian State Railways 5' 6" Gauge), the saving in cost of oiling and labour is such as must ensure the general adoption of the Patent.

Full enquiries invited and applications to be made to Undersigned, or to SUTER, HARTMANN & Co., 18, Billiter Street, London, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

OWEN TOMLINSON,
Inventor and Patentee.
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parell, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

The New and Complete Exchange CALCULATOR, with rates progressing by 1/64 of a penny from 1s. to 2s. 3d, at Rs. 8 per copy. Apply to

S. DE MONTE,
At Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

TO BE SOLD.

For Sale, at Naini Tal, Kumaon, N.W.P., the whole of the undermentioned valuable ESTATES and BUILDING SITES, the property of Mr. T. MURRAY. The houses are nearly all rented for this season and are in first class condition. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with.

		the highest offer over	will be accepted.
BENWELL CASTLE	Rs.	10,000	do.
ALBANY LODGE	„	8,000	do.
KENTON LODGE	„	9,000	do.
PROSPECT LODGE	„	11,000	do.
JESMOND VILLA	„	9,500	do.
OAKOVER and COTTAGE	„	10,500	do.
STAFFORD HOUSE	„	11,000	do.
CHEENA HOUSE	„	11,000	do.
CHEENA HALL	„	9,000	do.
CHEENA PARK	„	15,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on CHEENA ESTATE	„	8,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on AYAH PATTA ESTATE	„	3,500	do.

The Kaladoongee Estate, at the foot of the Naini Tal Hills, comprises Two Large Pucca Houses and a number of Out-Offices, Stabling, &c., with a large garden and water running through it. The Estate is well adapted for a Hotel or a Winter Residence and can be viewed by applying to the MOONSHEE in charge. Price Rs. 10,000. For further particulars, &c., apply to

T. MURRAY & Co.,
Proprietors Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal.

Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal, 16th March 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Horse Examination Certificates Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid over in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high, both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would make a good cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery Charger, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-1 high, up to 12 stone with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400.

A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, pleasant saddle horse and is very stylish in harness, Rs. 550.

A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 years, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 300.

A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs 600.

A Chestnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged, 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10 March 1877.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 10TH APRIL 1877.

THE latest political telegrams leave the actual position of the Turkish Question as much a matter of uncertainty as ever, and judging from the fact that Consols yesterday declined from 96¼ to 96⅛ and French Rentes from 109⅞ to 109, public opinion at Home is again less hopeful.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piece Goods Markets yesterday as dull, and Cotton in Liverpool as closing in favour of buyers. Spot quotations are unchanged, but in the present position of the market mere quotations do not express the real state of affairs. The most unfavourable feature is the difficulty in selling to arrive, and we can scarcely hope for an improvement in this respect until Stocks in Liverpool are reduced to a more manageable compass. With a stock of 1,100,000 bales on the spot, there must always be a number of needy sellers willing to accept less than the market price, for cash, and so long as this is the case there is no inducement for spinners to buy ahead of their immediate wants.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11⅛ cents, a decline of ⅛, and July shipment at 11 11-16 cents, a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb. The receipts to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts	6,000	5,000	11,000	10,000
Three days' do.	9,000	8,000	17,000	15,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,750,000	......	3,831,000	3,238,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 53⅝d. per oz., but private telegrams report purchases at 53½d.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very firm with an advance of 3-16d. in Bank Bills and 3-16d. to ¼d. per rupee in house paper. The strengthening influence is the increasing tightness in money to which we alluded yesterday, and although business is by no means active, the appearance of things at the moment points to dearer money and higher exchange for a time. The pressure, however, is not likely to be more than temporary as the next month will serve to finance the great bulk of our export business, and in the meantime the Banks will have little difficulty in placing themselves in funds again by importing silver. Until they can do so, however, they will naturally be more willing sellers than buyers of sterling, and we may therefore see rates on London back to a figure which a short time ago seemed most unlikely. We quote closing rates on London as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9⅛d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been considerable pressure to sell on the part of the Banks and demand bills have receded to ¼ per cent. discount, while 60 days' sight bills have been sold in the Bazaar at 1¾ per cent. discount, the Presidency Banks, however, being out of the market as buyers at that rate.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and we have not heard of any business of importance. Nominally we quote Fours Rs. 97¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

The SHARE MARKET is steady but by no means active. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ½ per cent. Agra Bank shares are Rs. 2 higher. Land Companies are unchanged, as also are Press shares, with the exception of Volkart's United, which are Rs. 10 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very firm, the continued decline in Cotton being in favour of the mills. In most cases prices have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share and holders are firm at that.

COTTON to-day has been extremely dull. The depressing accounts from Home and the rapid rise in exchange are both against the market, and although sellers are willing to concede a further reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, buyers only operate where compelled to do so to cover shipments. The receipts yesterday were 11,090 bales, making a total of 30,348 bales for the four days. We quote:—

Good Ginned Broach,	Ready	.........Rs.	200	per Candy	f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,,	....	197	,,	,,
Good Omra.	,,	....	186	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	....	184	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	....	181	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	May	....	188	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	....	185	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	....	183	,,	,,

FREIGHTS continue dull and drooping. By Canal steamers for Liverpool consignees still ask £2, but relets have been done at £1-17-6 per ton. By sail the rate for ready Cotton has receded to £2-2-6 and there are several ships offering to arrive without finding charters.

PIECE GOODS are dull in the extreme. From first hands we have not heard of any transactions of importance and in the Bazaar there is also a less doing. Prices, owing to the improvement in exchange, tend in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	119
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	6-0 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	706¼
Bank of Madras........	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	113
Oriental Bank........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock........	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. c.	280
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	195-5-15	do.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,175
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	880
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	730
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	405
Indian Press Co........	1,000	350	all	42 do	230
Broach Cotton Co.......	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co..........	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co........	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	825 xd.
Fort Press Co........	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,3[illegible]0
French Press Co........	300	500	all	35 do	340
Imperial Press Co.......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	340
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co........	3,125	400	350	25 do	340
Prince of W. Press......	120	..	1,500	250 do	410
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	50 do	420
Scinde Press Co........	400	850	750	67½ do	455
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,105 xd.
Alfred Mills Co........	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning......	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,475
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	68
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		100 p.s.	1,650
Bombay United........	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,150 xd.
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company........	2,000	300	all	..	285
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	890
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,085
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,130
Great Eastern........	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,350
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,155
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,140
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,170 xd.
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	03 p.s*	985 xd.
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	1,025
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,240 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,435
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,345
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India........	950	1,000	all	..	945
Neriad S. and W. Co.....	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld........	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.....	2,500	400	all	..	390
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	875
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Sassoon S. & W. Co......	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	910
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	3,948	2,000	all	25	965
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited........	7,800	150	all	..	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	660
Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s.	1,830
Bombay Gas Company..	5,400	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	560	500	300	36 p. s.	240
alabar Company, Ld...	1,150	200	100	7½ p.	7
echanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
rencher and Co.	1,930	500	all	p. c t	465
ons Patent Slip Co..	8,00	250	all	6 p. ct	83

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENIN

RATES have moved upwards in the bazaar, and the price of money there is now but slightly under that at the Bank, where the minimum remains at 9 per cent, notwithstanding another unfavourable Statement. The markets for food grains are rather excited, and prices generally dearer. The accounts from Madras are bad, and the back of the famine seems far from broken. Engagements for export to Europe are very large, and there will be some difficulty in filling up contracts in time, owing to the difficulty of transport from up-country. There are, however, nearer prospects of return of money from Madras, large sums now becoming due for rice sent there early in the season; and it is probable the money market may ere long gain substantial relief from that source; if some such expectation does not exist, it is difficult to understand why the Bank of Bengal's rate was not advanced to-day. Government has this week imported six lakhs of coin by sea from Madras.

The Bank's position has changed as under:

	Lakhs.
Bills Discounted, increased........	¾
Loans and Credits, increased........	9½
Private deposits, decreased........	7¾
Increase in public demand	17¾

represented by a decrease of seventeen lakhs in the Cash, which now stands as at 43 per cent. of the liabilities—a farther reduction. The Treasury balances have been increased by rather over three lakhs, and the Investment account has been decreased by one lakh; but both those have been absorbed by an increase in the balances with other Banks.

Although the increased amount of 26¼ lakhs of Council Bills was offered for sale in London yesterday, the demand sufficed to take up the whole at the previous rate of 1-8 11-16 on Calcutta, and at the improved rate of 1-8¾ on Bombay, the latter obtaining only 20 per cent. of the amounts applied for. Calcutta received in full, all at the above rate, so probably all had gone into one hand.

Silver continues to be quoted at 53½d., and telegrams have been received stating that supplies are pressing on the market, which, if correct, makes the situation more puzzling than ever. It is very strange that no good has yet occurred to the silver market by the Bank of France's action in resuming making advances on that metal—a course they discontinued during last year's crisis. This course argues considerable confidence in that quarter in the future of silver, and looks as if demonetization of silver were farther than ever from the minds of the French Government.

The following dividends for the last half-year of 1876 have been telegraphed from London: Oriental Bank at 10 per cent. per annum, and Chartered Mercantile Bank at 8 per cent. per annum. But no mention is made of the amount of undivided profits carried forward by either of them—information that would have been interesting.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has remained fairly steady at about last mail's closing quotations, excepting that private paper has been taken at a little decline, more so for forward delivery than for immediate; for the latter, rates declined from 1-9 1-16 to 1-8-15-16 and for the former to 1-8⅞—credits and document bills with very little distinction.

Bank Bills have shown greater firmness than private paper has; and only a small business has been done at 1-8 13-16 to 1-8⅞ for six months' sight, on demand at 1-8½ and 1-8 9-16, and in telegraphic transfer at 1-8½. To-day a decidedly stronger tone appeared, Council Bills having gone at rates beyond general expectation. Bank Bills have been sold at 1-8⅝ demand, and at 1-8 15-16 to 1-9 six months' sight; document bills at 1-9-⅛ and 1-93-16. At the close the appearance is slightly easier, but for next week Bank Bills can be obtained at the full rise. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	... 1-8⅝
Bank Bills, on demand	... 1-8⅝ to 11-16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	... 1-8⅞ to 13-16
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	... 1-8⅞ to 15-16
Credits and Discountable Private Paper.	... 1-9 1-16 to ⅛
Document Bills 6 months' sight	1-9 3-16.

France.—For three months' sight *f.* 2-22 to *f.* 2-22½ is quoted, and for six months' *f.* 2-23½ to *f.* 2-24, document bills.

Bombay.—Buyers are asking enhanced terms, and the sixty days' sight Bank rate must be put at Re. 1-6-0 discount.

Madras.—The same remark applies here, private paper being quoted at Re. 1-4-0 discount thirty days' sight, and Rs. 2-0-0 sixty days' sight.

China rates are higher, 223 being quoted in sympathy with a rise at Hongkong; but next to nothing is doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market has been very quiet this week. Business was interrupted for some days by the Easter holidays, and is only just getting into steady working again; prices generally remain firm. The following dividends have been declared in tea concerns:—

Sungoo River,	2 p. ct.,	making for the year	7 p. ct.	
Bengal,	3 ,,	... ,, ...	3	,,
Monacherra,	3 ,,	... ,, ...	8	,,
Dehing	1 ,,	... ,, ...	5	,,

Government Securities have varied very little, and remain without animation; symptoms of a better enquiry have once or twice shown themselves, but have not lasted. Transactions are reported as follows:—

4 per cents. 97-4, 6, 6, 8, 6, 4.
5½ per cents. 101-12, 12.

To-days' prices are:—

4 per cents.	... 97¼
5½ per cents.	... 101¾

There has again been dealing in Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway stock at 250.

Bank Shares are quiet, a few transactions in Bengals at 687½ being all that is recorded. Nationals are quoted at 114, nothing doing.

Tea Shares are steady, but with only a moderate business in progress. In the case of Hoolungooree, however, a smart rise has taken place, owing to a bazaar demand and purchases have been made up to 98. In the following sales prices are much as previously:—Central Cachar 172 to 170, Chandypore 687½ to 690 ex-dividend, East India 75, Bengal 86, Singell 11, Gowhatty 85, Soom 95, and Lower Assam 46. Upper Assam are asked for, and 67 has been paid for them. Majagram at 126, and Springside at 103 also show some improvement.

Spinning Mill Shares have not been largely dealt in, but are the subject of some enquiry, and prices are firm. Very few transactions are recorded. Bowreah Cotton from 95 to 94, and Calcutta Jute 75. The agency for the latter has been transferred to Messrs. A. R. McIntosh and Co. Seebpore are very depressed, and have been sold at 45.

Coal Shares.—New Beerbhoom sold at 85.

Miscellaneous Share.—Landing and Shipping are again firmer, and have been placed at 75; India General Steam slightly lower, at 860; also Watson's Press at 60 to 62; Ramkistopore Press at previous rate of 65.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE s. s. BENGAL, 1,095 tons, Captain R. W. Walker, will sail to-day for Marseilles via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SOUTH MINISTER, 1,242 tons, Captain C. McFee, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (November 24th), with a cargo of 1,809 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP ALEXANDER YEATS, 1,588 tons, Captain G. W. Dunham, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (November 22nd), with a cargo of 2,310 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s AVA, 2,600 tons, Captain C. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs. Call, Mr. Batty, Mr. D. Andrew, Revd. and Mr. Kittel and five children, Col. Anderson, Mr. Brereton, Mr. Yates, Revd and Mrs. Smith and four children, Mr. Crushanajee Luximon, and ninety-nine deck passengers.

THE s. s. SESTOS, 784 tons, Captain R. Filmouth, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from London (February 7th), via the Suez Canal, with six deck passengers, and the following cargo:—3 cases varnish, 482 cases brandy, 30 cases brass, 490 kegs, nails, 569 packages oilmanstore, 98 cases matches, 42 packages piecegoods, 198 barrels coal tar and pitch, 114 packages paper, 90 cases candles, 116 packages colour, and paints, 577 packages wine and spirit, 950 cases oil, 8,561 bars and 3,306 bundles iron, 218 packages beer, 12 cases perfumery, 5,121 casks spelter, 8 cases clocks, 48 cases tobacco, 18 cases vinegar, 8,854 bundles steel iron, 13 casks ink, 96 packages gunpowder, 20 cases cologne, 100 casks cement, 10 packages poison, 371 cases window glass, 26 casks sulphate of copper, 24 packages lead, 75 cases gin, 104 cases soap, 15 cases needles, 55 cases acid, 60 kegs red lead, 61 packages glassware, 54 casks bottles, 15 cases toys, 2 cases boots 1,136 cases kerosine oil, 43 packages soda, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Sestos (s)	Tilmouth	London, Feb 7.
	South Minister	McFee	Liverpool, Nov 24.
	Alexander Yeats ..	Dunham	Liverpool, Nov 22.
10	Ava (s)..............	Day............	Calcutta, Mar 16.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
10	City of Liverpool ...	Whiteford ...	Rangoon.
	Vingorla (s)..........	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The Steamer Bengal, Walker, to Marseilles, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ma wa, to Southampton.
Steamer Rassend Castle, to Havre.

MADRAS.

April.	ARRIVALS.	
7	Zeal (s)	Pondicherry.
8	Goa (s)	Calcutta.
	Calcutta (s)	Bombay.
	Tenasserim (s)	Rangoon.
April.	**DEPARTURES.**	
7	Tenedos (s)	Calingapatam.
	Emerald	Gopaulpore.
	El Dorado (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—3 cases hardware, Munguldass Nuthoobhoy; 50 barrels roll sulpur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee; 2,596 bundles iron bars, Tyebally Ebramjee; 1,126 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Essoofbhoy.
Europa s—54 boxes tobacco pipes, Goolamally Jewanjee.
Cella s—4 bags bottles corks, Byramjee Nusserwanjee.
Childwall Hall s—284 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa.
Trinacria s—217 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Merse—8 crates earthenware, Muncherjee Pallunjee and Co.
Childwall Hall s—14 casks hardware, Abdool Cader Habutbhoy.
Parsee s—400 kegs red lead, Toolsidass Khimjee; 3 cases glue, Mamedally Abdool Cader; 5 casks tallow and 4 cases lamps, Hajee Esmail Jaitha.
Tythonus—6 bales curling papers and playing cards, Tyebally Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—22 cases paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—10,000 firebricks, M M Mody and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newark—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 700 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Zante s—200 cwts bones, Ruzubally Allyruza; 42 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co.
Virago s—500 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 260 cwts bones, Hassum Noormahomed.
Aldergrove—150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Europa s—247 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 325 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Khersonese—150 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersee.
Oriflame—440 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Tythonus—75 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 125 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersey; 106 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Dunnottar Castle—60 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 750 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Mercia s—45 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 500 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Morarjee Bhimjee.
Wickham s—100 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeena; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6 bags wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Naples s—10,011 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 10 bales hides and skins, F M Munjee; 37 cwts Dh rns and 3 cases fishmaws, Meerally Nuthoo; 41 cwts dry ginger and 70 cwts coffee, Morarjee Natha; 8 bales hides and 5 bundles D horns Hassum Noormahomed; 75 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Stag s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Malwa s—147 bags ginger and 381 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 149 bales hides and skins, S O T Nagoor Meera and Co.

FOR U. KINGDOM.

Castlemain—35,400 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Fluellin—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Loochoo—160 cwts bones and 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stainsacre s—1,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Assiria s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Britomart—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Professor Mohn—4,800 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co.
Seringapatam—105 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Polluce s—2 bundles carpets and 6 bundles cocoons, H Noor Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Europa s—84 packages dry ginger, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,660 packages gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 91 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam s—235 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 650 bales wool, Goolamhoosein and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assira s—460 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton, Knop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Dunedin—6,000 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.
William Douglas—307 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Elcano—320 cwts horns, Geo Lockhart and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Clydesdale—503 bags coffee and 350 bags pepper, Geo Lockhart and Co; 30 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Malwa s—3,275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
John Clark—30 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
General Damville—450 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co; 3,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Centenial—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa s—435 cwts ooplate, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Janmahomed; 100 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 13 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1777 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Mails, 23rd April.
1473 Naples (s), Eston—The Captain.
1035 Stag (s), Diff—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1724 Europa s, Anderson—W and A Graham & Co.
1065 Marcia (s), Hynes—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1074 Standard (s), North—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1464 Virago (s), Burkett—Killick Nixon & Co.
1124 Whickham (s), Brown—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
1022 Zante s, Shilston—W Nicol and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1711 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1003 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1418 Oriflamme, Haynes—E Bates & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague, Wallace & Co.
1224 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1152 Tythonus Cutting—Volkart Brothers.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1126 Rossend Castle (s), Turpin—Geo. Lockhart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1085 City of Dunedin, Kilgour—W. Nicol & Co.
1287 Centennial, Bearse—Farnham & Co.
1898 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1228 Elcano, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1560 General Damville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1019 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
1499 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies—Wallace & Co.
1361 Castlemaine, William—Killick Nixon & Co.
1686 Dunalistair, Langster—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1186 Hannibal, Brown—Wallace & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1547 Hindostan, Belvea—Killick, Nixon & Co.
809 Marie Alfred, Clero—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
523 Medina (s), Russell.
1388 Royal Soverign, Selkirk—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

599 Britomart, Pearce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1232 Brogany, Wood—Ralli Brothers.
699 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

404 Espiegle, Rundle.
202 Raven, Marshall—Hajee Adam Sedick.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1018 Good Hope (s), Johnson—W. Nicol and Co.
1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—Finlay Scott & Co.
1064 Petersburgh s, Barnestone W & A Graham & Co.
1128 Seringapatam, Garrey—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1200 Ardencluthа, Duncan, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1095 Bengal, s, Waher—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1015 Parsee s, Sargent, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

1871 Siam s, Hazelwood—Mails, 16th April.

FOR HONGKONG.

1119 Orissa (s), Coleman—P. and O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

763 Starr Queen, Mackintosh—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR SHARPNESS.

1039 Khorason, Connell—Lyon & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1108 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

705 Stainsacre (s), Tyndall—Wallace & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

489 Fluellin, Livingstone—Volkart Brothers.
494 Loochoo, Sember—Knoop & Co.
595 Viola, Roe—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.

1139 Assiria (s), Boselli—C. Grondona.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1666 Cella s. Holmes—Ewart Latham and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
904 Hakon Adelsten (s), Boigh—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1206 Lady Lysgar, Hughes.
548 Mula s, Doert.
1159 Marathon, Jones
1271 St. Olaf (s), Peterson—The Captain.
784 Sestos (s), Filmouth.
1242 South Minister, McFee.
1521 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
4173 Euphrates, Cuming, (Troopship).
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere. Guthrie.
1288 Sparton, Tracy.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Stewart, Capt, Bl 9th Regt, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

APRIL 9TH.

Blanchard, Capt, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmednuggar.
Callander, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Peshawar.
Burrows, Bgdr Genl, Bombay Q M r Genl, in the Army, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 10TH.

Pogson, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Pogson, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.
Bird, Major, Madras S aff Corps, to join, to Ryanpore.
Fulton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave to Poona.
Hobson, Lieut Col, 9th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Vincent, Lieut, Bombay 1st C I Horse, on furlough to England

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 2 of Act IV of 1866, and Sec 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Fitz-Patrick, of the Bengal Civil Service and Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of Mr J S Campbell, or until further orders.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr R Simson to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service.

Babu Ramkumar De to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade in Assam, vice Babu Chandra Nath Nandi, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Babu Haliram Baruah to officiate as Extra Asst Comsr of the 5th grade in Assam, vice Mr R A Fisher, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Babu Guruprasad Das to officiate as Extra Asst Comsr of the 5th grade in Assam, vice Babu Ramkumar De, on leave, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Moulvie Hamid Bukht Mazumdar, Extra Asst Comsr of the 6th grade in Assam, to be Extra Asst Comsr of the 5th grade, vice Babu Gunga Govind Phukan, resigned, with effect from the 2 th Sept 1876.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, M A, B L, to be Extra Asst Comsr of the 6th grade, vice Moulvie Hamid Bukht Mazumdar, with effect from the 29th July 1876.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification, which appeared in the "London Gazette Extraordinary" of the 1st Jan 1877, is republished for general information:—

"War Office, January 1st, 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to H M' Royal Style and Titles, to give orders for the appointment of Genl H H Jioji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, G C S I, to be an Honorary Member of the Mily Divn of the 1st class, or knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath."

With reference to Notification of this Dept No 2509G, dated 24th Nov 1876, the services of Capt R H Grant R A, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the 15th April 1877.

During the absence of the Govr-Genl in Council from Calcutta, the Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept, Lt Col W M Lees, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Dept which is left at the Presidency.

Dr K Burr, Surgn of the Meywar Agency, to officiate as Surgn of the Marwar Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgeon T H Newman, M D, on furlough.

Surgn W Beatson, in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, to officiate as Surgn of the Meywar Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Dr Burr.

Surgn D F Keegan, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to officiate as Residency Surgn, Indore, and to be in charge of the Jail, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn-Maj T Beaumont, on privilege leave.

Surgn A Barclay to continue in medical charge of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, during the time Surgn D F Keegan officiates as Residency Surgn, Indore.

Maj H W Harris, Asst Cant Mag, Mhow, held charge of the current duties of the office of Cant Mag, Mhow, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of 12th Dec 1876 to the forenoon of 14th Jan 1877, during the absence of Maj. Temple on special duty.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E W Kellner is appointed to be Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, substantive pro tempore, Mr Kellner will, however, continue to officiate as Depy Comptroller Genl until further orders.

Mr C J O Mayne is appointed to be Asst Accountant Genl, N W Provinces.

Mr R E Hamilton is appointed to be Asst to the Comptroller Genl Mr Hamilton will, however, continue to officiate as Asst Comsr of Paper Currency, Calcutta, until further orders.

Mr H G Cowie, B A, is appointed to be Asst to the Comptroller Genl.

Mr E M Palmer is appointed to be Asst to the Accountant Genl, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W J Boyes, 2nd Battn, 12th Foot, to be a Bgde Maj on the establishment, in succession to Maj F S ?rind, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 15th April 1877.

Capt T Deane, 3rd Asst Secy, to officiate as 2nd Asst Secy, vice Capt A C W Crookshank, appointed to officiate as 1st Asst Secy, G G O No 289 of the 29th March 1877.

Lt H A Sawyer, Bl S C, Asst Garrison Instructor, to officiate as 3rd Asst Secy, vice Capt Deane.

Col J G Touch, Mily Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts, Bengal, to officiate as Controller of Mily Accounts, Madras, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Col T Gillilan, proceeding on furlough.

This cancels the appointment of Col J W Rideout, notified in G G O No 174, dated 1st March 1877, the officer being unable at present to return to duty.

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the provisions of G G O No 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, Sub Conductor Edward Austin, who was appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Dept in G G O No 1259 of 1876, is confirmed in his present grade of Sub Conductor, 8th Sept 1876.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Capt R J H Wyllie, Bl S C, who was appointed on probation as Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, by G G O No 395 of 1876, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Dept.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry—Capt H Dela M Hervey, Adjt, to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr, vice Capt H Wylie, seconded, and to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Comdr during the period Capt R B Atkinson may officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lt D S Cuninghame, 1st Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, vice Capt Hervey; Lt A M Muir, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to be 1st Sqdn Officer, vice Lt Cuninghame, and to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Commander in addition to his other duties.

Lt W F Hennell, Offg 3rd Sqdn Officer, to be 2nd Sqdn Officer.

4th Punjab Cavalry—Maj A Vivian, Sqdn Comdr, 3rd Punjab Cavy, to officiate as Comdt, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Col C J Godby, proceeding on leave.

Maj R C B Clifford, Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Punjab Cavy, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Maj T O Underwood, on furlough.

Lt W Lamber, 70th Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Officer, on probation.

Lt H A Deane, 44th Foot, Offg Wing Officer, 5th Regt of N (Lt) I, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, on probation.

5th Goorkha Regt (the Hazara Goorkha Battn)—Lt A Martin, 34th Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

5th Infantry—Lt A Adye, 1st Battn, 2nd Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lt C C Whistler.

Lt Col Thomas Edward Gordon, C S I, Bl S C, is promoted to the rank of Col by brevet from the 21st Jan 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, clauses 8 and 9, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Henry Affleck Graves, R A, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, P W Dept, 30th April 1875.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgn Maj from the date specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, subject to H M's approval:—

Surgeons—Kennet McLeod, M D, James Cleghorn, M D, John Bennett, M D, Edward Barton Gardner, James Kell, M D, and Lionel Dixon Spencer, M D, 31st March 1877.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 8 of the 1st Jan 1877:—

Lt Col (Bt Col) Henry Finch, Bl Infy, ordinary pension £456-5, capitalized value of annuity £5,358, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

Lt Col (Bt Col) William Dunn Bishop, Bl Infy, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £531-7, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

Lt Col (Bt Col) James Snow Davies, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £663-12, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

Lt Col (Bt Col) John Smith, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £528-7, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

Lt Col (Bt Col) George Bruce Malleson, C S I, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £468-6, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

Lt Col (Bt Col) Jeffery Edward Lake Willows, S C, £456-5 capitalized value of annuity £5,143, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

Lt Col (Bt Col) John Edward Cracroft, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £473-11, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

Lt Col Alexander Ross Bayly, S C, ordinary pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £3,145, from 1st April 1877, ordinary pension to be paid in England, capitalized value in Calcutta.

Lt Col Arthur Hill Millet, S C, ordinary pension £292, annuity £23-18, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

Lt Col James Andrews Mount Bigge, S C, ordinary pension £292, annuity £229-8, from 1st April 1877, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £417-1-0, with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secy of State's despatch in the Home Dept, No 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, Bl S C, Resident, 2nd class, Political Agent, Gwalior, Central India Agency.

The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £45[illegible]-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £470 10-0 with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Dept, No 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Thomas Warren Mercer, Bl S C, Depy Comsr, Jhelum Punjab.

Surgn-Maj Frederic Carter is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum from the 25th April 1877.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Thomas Augustus Carey, Bl S C, Comdt, 8th Regt of N I, private affairs for one year, eight months and eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col John Pringle Sherriff, Bl S C, Comdt, 42nd (Assam) Regt of N (Lt) I, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col John Macdonald, Bl S C, Depy Supt, Revenue Survey Dept, in charge Midnapore Dist Survey, Bengal, private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 25th April 1877.

Capt George Frederick Leycester Marshall, Royal Engrs, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, P W Dept, private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt John Cook, Bl S C, Wing Commander 5th Goorkha Regt (the Hazara Goorkha Battn), Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for one year and nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt R McG Stewart, R A Depy Asst QrMr Genl, Lahore Divn private affairs, for four months, under provision of G G O No 513 of 1876.

Conductor Robert Foreman Castellari, Ordnance Commissariat, Dept, medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following extract from list No 5, dated the 9th March 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return—Col J Williamson, S C, Capt G Skipwith R E, Maj R E Boyle, S C, and Lt G F Wilson, R A.

Granted extension of leave—Lt J F Rivett-Carnac, S C, 6 months, M C; Lt-Col W H Paget, S C, [illegible] months, M; Maj C A Munro, S C, 6 months, M C and Lt F C N Goldney, S C, 6 weeks, U P A.

Capt M J Moore, Cavy, 6 months, M C and Capt C Young, Infy, 3 months, P A.

Retirements—Surgn-Maj N J Grant, 27th April 1877 and Lt-Col W C B Ryan, S C, 22nd Feb 1877.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A Macpherson, 2nd Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Irrawaddy, are dispensed with, with effect from the 8th March 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt G T Plunkett, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from 31st Dec 1876.

Mr S M Johnson, Asst Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr F E Godfrey, Depy Examiner (temporary rank), Central Provinces, to officiate as Depy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during Mr Johnson's absence, or till further orders.

Lt-Col J Mayne, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade N W Provinces, is temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Comr in the P W Dept during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Armstrong.

The services of Babu Jadoo Nath Paul, probationary Accountant, 4th grade, Tirhoot State Railway, are dispensed with.

Mr E T Boyten, Accountant, 4th grade, with temporary rank of 3rd grade, is permanently promoted to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 30th Sept 1876, in consequence of the resignation of Mr G Ward, Accountant, 2nd grade.

Mr T L Tanner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return from leave on the forenoon of the 19th Feb 1877, and will be considered to have joined for duty in Calcutta on that date.

During the absence of the Govr Genl in Council from the Presidency, the Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept will have charge of that portion of the Office of the Govt of India in the P W Dept which is left at the Presidency.

Mr G K Bond, Asst Engr 2nd grade, British Burmah, is removed from the service of Govt.

Lt J H C Harrison, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mily Works Branch, is transferred to the N-W Provinces for employment as Asst Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College.

Lt G C P Onslow, R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, is transferred from the Estabt under the Director of State Railways to the N-W Provinces for employment temporarily as an Asst Principal of the Thomason Civil Engrg College.

Sergt R Dunbar, Overseer, 1st grade, Mily Works Branch, is remanded to military duty.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Temporary Depy Consulting Engrs for Guaranteed Railways, and are posted to the offices stated, which they will join when their services can be made available by the Director of State Railways:—

Capt G F O Boughey, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to the Office of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Capt W Sedgwick, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to the Office of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Railway Branch of the P W Dept, with effect from the date specified:—

G R Clark, temporary Ex Engr 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, with effect from 20th April 1876, vice Mr Hyne vacated by overstay of leave.

L H C Armstrong, temporary Ex Engr 4th grade, to be Ex Engr 4th grade, with effect from 20th April 1876.

H F Marrecco, temporary Asst Engr 1st grade, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, with effect from 20th April 1876.

T W Grant, temporary Asst Engr 1st grade, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, with effect from 30th June 1876, vice Mr Rhodes, deceased.

Lt F R Hewson, R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, with effect from 18th Aug 1876, vice Lt Col Clerk, reverted to military duty.

A Izat, Assoc Inst C E, temporary Ex Engr 1st grade, to be Ex Engr 1st grade, with effect from 27th Aug 1876, vice Lt Col Meade, deceased.

F M Avern, Assoc Inst C E, temporary Ex Engr 2nd grade, to be Ex Engr 2nd grade, with effect from 27th Aug 1876.

F A Hawkes, temporary Ex Engr 3rd grade to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, with effect from 27th Aug 1876.

Mr Harvey, Assoc Inst C E, temporary Ex Engr 4th grade, to be Ex Engr 4th grade with effect from 27th Aug 1876.

Muttay Lall Dey, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, with effect from 27th Aug 1876.

W R Stent, Assoc Inst C E, temporary Asst Engr 1st grade to be Asst Engr 1st grade, with effect from 17th Nov 1876, vice Mr Guterslob, transferred to State Railways, Revenue Estab.

J R Bell, temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, with effect from 1st Dec 1876, vice Capt Savi, transferred to State Railway Rev Estbt.

J A Anderson, temporary Ex Engr 4th grade to be Ex Engr 4th grade with effect from 1st Dec 1876.

A Brereton, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr 1st grade with effect from 1st Dec 1876.

Mr H Lambert, Temporary Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway, and posted to the Lower Sind Dist, vice Mr Parker, temporary Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, proceeding on leave.

Babu Modhoo Sudun Ghosal, Temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, on the Estbt under the Director of State Railways, is appointed permanently to the P W Dept in the same grade, with effect from 7th March 1874.

The following Officers are transferred from the Central Provinces to the Estabt under the Director of State Railways:—

Mr F S O'Callaghan, Ex Engr, 1st grade; Mr J E N Boyd-Il[illegible], Asst Engr, 2nd grade; Mr F E Haddon, Asst Engr, 2nd grade; Mr E Baker, Asst Engr, 2nd grade; Mr E Lycester, Asst Engr 2nd grade; Mr E Dallas, Asst Engr, 2nd grade; Mr F Lang, Asst Engr, 2nd grade; and Mr R Stevenright, Asst Engr 2nd grade.

The following Officers are temporarily promoted until further orders, with effect from the dates specified, vice Mr J M Lane, Offg Supt 2nd grade, proceeded on furlough:—

Mr R McGregor, Supt, 3rd grade to Supt 2nd grade, from 2nd March 1877, and Mr G G Charles, Asst Supt, 1st grade to Supt 3rd grade from 9th March 1877.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Thursday during the fair season.

Thursday............Ap 12

THE HENRY MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS to this MEMORIAL are INVITE to MEET in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce (the use of which has been kindly granted for the purpose) on THURSDAY, April 12, at 5 P.M., to determine what form the Memorial should take.

J. M. MACLEAN,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
RUGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 9th April 1877.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR, SURGEON DENTISTS,

12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DASILVA—April 10th, at his residence at Cavel, Bombay, Antonio Ignacio da Silva, late Head Master Ahmednuggar Government High School. Deeply regretted by his family and friends. His funeral will take place at 3-30 this evening, at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Daravie.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALLOWAY—April 6th, at Madras, the wife of Major J. M. C. Galloway, Commandant H. G. the Governor's Body Guard, of a son, prematurely.

PERREN—March 31st, at Simla, the wife of John Perren, of a daughter.

SWAN—March 31st, at No. 86, Dhurrumtollah-street, the wife of Mr. W. F. Swan, of the Calcutta Customs, of a son.

DEATH.

WALSH—April 6th, at Coonoor, Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Patrick Walsh, aged 61 years, 3 months and 10 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877.

IN the hurly-burly raised over the famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the fact is apt to be forgotten that great, indeed terrible, distress exists in the regions which were inundated by the storm-wave in Bengal on the 31st October last—that, in fact, a loss of life has taken place in connection with that catastrophe which a hundred alterations in Government famine policies could not effect. We have already shown that in the Chittagong district, while 3,000 people perished in the storm-wave, 7,399 persons subsequently died miserably from cholera brought on by their wretched condition combined with the malarious state in which the subsided waters left the country. In the district of Noakolly, while 43,544 people perished on the night of the 31st October, cholera had carried off an additional 30,263 victims between that date and the 31st January of this year. In the islands of Hattia and Sundeep, 34,078 people were drowned, and 7,133 subsequently carried off by disease. Appalling as these figures are—suggestive as they are of a misery in comparison with which the distress now being judiciously managed by the Governments on this side of India may almost be described as trifling—later reports from Chittagong and the Gangetic Delta show that the full extent of the catastrophe has yet to be learned. It has now been discovered that up to the end of February, in the district of Noakolly alone, 45,000 people have perished from cholera. Add to this the mortality which has been discovered in Backergunge. Here, according to Mr. Peacock, the Commissioner of Decca, 12,750 people—which it is feared is a low estimate—have died from cholera. In reporting this matter to the Government of Bengal, he says that although there is nothing in the circumstances of the places in Backergunge affected by the epidemic of cholera which would operate to exempt from the occasional visitations of the disease to which all parts of Eastern Bengal are liable, yet there can be no doubt that the recent outbreak of cholera was aggravated, if not actually caused, by the state in which the people have been living since the country was overswept by the storm wave. The people are said to be living in an atmosphere so polluted that it is almost unbearable; and in addition to this they are badly clad, badly housed, and badly fed. In his opinion the only wonder is that the epidemic did not make its appearance sooner, and that it has not proved more destructive than it has. And yet Mr. Peacock is writing of a mortality of nearly 13,000 people within a period of little over three months! The population of Backergunge was only 437,000 before the storm wave carried off, according to Sir Richard Temple's report, over 100 000; and we would ask what must the state of the Gangetic Delta be when the authorities declare it a marvel that only 13,000 people have since fallen victims to cholera! The sub-divisional officers of Dukhin Shabzapore Island and Patuakholly estimate the mortality in the former at 10,088 and in the latter at 17,888, while Dr. Cameron thinks that 8,000 people have been carried off in Dukhin Shabzapore and about 2,900 in Patuakholly. Mr. Peacock thinks that neither of these estimates can be accepted as having anything but the nearest approximation to correctness. The information was derived chiefly from native doctors, and is probably accurate enough so far as it goes; but there must have been many deaths in outlying villages which have never been heard of. In addition to the figures just quoted, Dr. Cameron estimates that about 300 deaths occurred in that portion of the thana Backergunge which was visited by the disease, and about 1,550 in the thana Mandigunge—which brings up the total to 12,750 deaths from cholera in the Backergunge district. The British officers have been doing all in their power to mitigate the epidemic. The Surgeon-General, when he heard of the outbreak of the disease, despatched to the districts twenty five native doctors, amply supplied with medicine, into the districts, and one of these, an Assistant Surgeon, named Baboo Kalidass, who has been highly spoken of, was unfortunately drowned through his boat being caught in a storm on the Megua river. These native doctors, although they are reported to have done good service on the whole, were not above making money out of the afflictions of the people. They are accused of taking, or attempting to take, money from their cholera-stricken patients. That they should attempt to do so was, however, in Mr. Peacock's opinion inevitable—why? we may well ask—under the circumstances in which they were placed, and he recommended the Government of Bengal not to take "too severe notice of this, even if the fact "could be proved." We are surprised at Mr. Peacock's lenience. We presume that these native doctors were paid for their work by Government, and it appears to us a shameful thing that they should take advantage of the widespread misery among the people in Backergunge to fill their pockets. Their services were called for to alleviate that misery—not to increase it. It appears that endeavours were made by the Surgeon-General and his Department to prevent the spread of the epidemic as much as possible—that is, instead of confining their efforts to treating the disease as it appeared, they took certain precautions of a preventive nature. Everything was done to induce the people to burn, bury, or dispose of in some way, the numerous bodies of men and carcases of cattle which were lying strewed about the country in every direction. They were also requested to attempt to cleanse their tanks of the foul *débris* which had been swept into them by the flood, and which in many cases made them quite unfit for human use. In short, the people were asked generally to do anything that would help to prevent cholera from spreading. We are not told how far these measures were successful. Considering the circumstances—how helpless and hopeless the people must have become after their visitation by the great calamity of the 31st October—it is doubtful whether they would have the spirit to do much to help themselves. The Government of Bengal has expressed its approval of the energy shown by the European medical officers, and alludes to the native doctors as having "behaved fairly well."

It may be remembered that the districts which were inundated were Backergunge, possessing a population of 437,000 and an area of 1,813 square miles; Noakolly, possessing a population of 403,000 and an area which may be roughly stated at 900 square miles; and Chittagong, with a population of 1,062,000, and an area of about 380 square miles. Final reports have not yet been received from certain districts, the reports from the Noakolly division being as yet especially incomplete; but by collating the information already published by the Government of Bengal, we find that the total mortality from the storm-wave may approximately be stated as follows:—

	From drowning.		From cholera.
Noakolly	43,544	...	45,000
Chittagong	3,000	...	7,399
Backergunge	100,000	...	12,750
Total......	146,544	...	65,149

That is to say, out of a population of about 1,902,000 in Noakolly, Backergunge, and Chittagong, considerably more than 200,000 people have fallen victims directly or indirectly to the terrible cyclonic visitation of the 31st October. When we consider that disease is still raging in the Ganges Delta, and that the baneful influences of the inundation of the cyclone can scarcely have disappeared yet, we think there is good reason for the Government of India to keep an anxious eye upon that part of the country. Fears have been expressed that the cholera epidemic could not be confined to the provinces at the mouths of the Ganges, and that it might spread thence, in ever-widening circles, until it embraced all India. When Sir Richard Temple visited the districts shortly after the cyclone, and saw the terrible state of the country, with the carcases of men and animals strewn in every direction, the wells polluted with sea water and *debris*, property, food and habitations destroyed, and the land exhaling noxious vapours under the heat of the sun, he confessed that sickness and pestilence were uppermost in his fears. The epidemic which has since devastated the people who were saved from the flood shows that his apprehensions were well grounded. What is urgently required now is that no pains shall be spared to keep the disease where it is, for already India has had painful teachings of the fact that a spot virulently assailed with cholera may very easily become the nucleus of a vast and disastrous contagion. It is the misfortune of India to be afflicted periodically with great calamities and it must ever be the duty of the Government of India to prevent them from becoming greater if possible. We think that if the natives who are so fond of abusing the British Administration were but to think a little of the terrible strains it and its officers have to bear in combating the tremendous natural vicissitudes of the country, they would be much more tolerant in their criticisms. The Bombay patriots, in particular, might with advantage compare the miserable condition of the devastated and disease stricken inhabitants of Eastern Bengal with the state of the agriculturists of this Presidency, whose only grievance appears to be that they cannot take advantage of the Famine in the Deccan to live in luxury at the expense of Government. If these patriots were to do as we suggest, they would then perhaps perceive that after all they and their brethren are not so badly off as they pretend to be.

BOMBAY has evidently been needlessly disquieted by the alarming announcement that a contagious epidemic fever was raging in the town. From the figures laid by the Municipal Commissioner before the Town Council yesterday, it appears that altogether 1,365 persons have been admitted into the camp of refuge on the Flats, of whom 650 or less than one-half were sick with fever. Up to Monday evening only 30 deaths had occurred, and more than 800 persons had been discharged as fit to work or travel. If the fever had been contagious it is obvious that these satisfactory results could not have been attained, for no strict separation of the sick from the well is insisted on at the camp, and, in addition to the regular inmates, hundreds of visitors from the town have gone to see the temporary hospitals, out of motives of charity or curiosity. Obviously, these conditions were favourable to the spread of a contagious epidemic; yet we have heard of no cases of illness caught at the camp. Nor is this all. The Municipal officers did not take out of the native town more than a small proportion of the whole number of people suffering from fever, so that the epidemic, if there was one, was still allowed room for development; yet the rapid increase in the death-rate has been miraculously checked. This fact, if it be one, inclines us to believe that overcrowding must have been the cause of all the mischief, and that, thousands of immigrants having been driven out of the city by the combined efforts of the doctors, the philanthropists, and the police, there is now less overcrowding, and consequently the health of the remaining inhabitants is improved. Perhaps, however, sceptics who have learnt by experience to distrust all statistics will chuckle over the curious coincidence that destitution and disease began to cease in Bombay as soon as the coolies struck work last Friday, and will suggest that perhaps this strike opened the eyes of the Municipal officers to the folly of their proceedings. Anyhow, the farce is now played out. But the public will have learnt the lesson that the empirical mode adopted on this occasion for curing a deeply rooted disease cannot be employed again. It is a scandalous thing that Bombay should lay up with fever thousands of labourers who come here to find work, and then set Sir Frank Souter upon them to drive them out of the city on the plea that their presence is a public danger and to persecute them relentlessly till arrested by a general strike. The proper remedy for the Municipality to adopt is to put an end to overcrowding and cleanse the town of its filth; and this will be a very costly business. Meanwhile, in one way or another, the mischief has been temporarily remedied; and the ratepayers will be gratified to learn that, as it is improbable the Refuge Camp will be required much longer, only three to half a dozen persons a day now being received into it, and as the Famine Relief Committee have just given to the Municipal Commissioner a cheque for Rs. 3,000 to be spent in supplying food to the inmates of the camp, half the amount of Rs. 10,000 voted by the Corporation will not now be required.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully sympathize with the zealous and vigorous defence of the Civil Service which "A Revenue Officer" puts forward in your paper this morning, for I thought that the attack was as unfair as it was clever. The great majority of the civilians who have served in the Education Department were unquestionably men of very remarkable ability, and I have never heard that their services were unappreciated by their colleagues. Mr. Peile was a worthy successor to such men as Mr. Howard and Sir A. Grant, and was universally liked and admired by all who served under him.

I do not, however, quite see why "A Revenue Officer" should carry the war into our humble camp with such savage vigour. Some of us may have met with a stroke of undeserved or exceptional luck, but that is hardly a crime beyond forgiveness. He implies, I observe, that we are ignorant of all the "ologies" and as conceited as we are ignorant. The chief sting, however, lies in the last sentence, in which it is said that we seem to think that we are "doing the Secretary of State a great favour by accepting, *after taking an ordinary degree*, appointments equal in value to the highest University officer at home." I do not know on what grounds this rather harsh inference is drawn, but a portion of "A Revenue Officer's" conclusion is certainly not supported by facts.

There are seventeen graded officers in the Bombay Education Department, including the Director. Two of these, and certainly the two most distinguished, are Germans. One is a staff officer, one a Hindoo of great distinction as a mathematician, five are members of Irish, Scotch, or the London universities, of whose University distinctions—and some of these, I believe, were very high—I am unable to speak with precision. There remain eight members of Oxford and Cambridge, and not one of these took an ordinary degree in the proper University sense of those words, as "A Revenue Officer" may satisfy himself if he cares to explore the old University calendars. Two of the eight were first-class men in the old Oxford classical school—*real* first-class men—that is, as even "A Revenue Officer" will allow. One was a wrangler. Two were first-class men in the school of law and modern history, a degree which, of course, ranks much lower than a classical first, but which, for all that, requires considerable knowledge and some ability, and is at least a very adequate preparation for an historical professorship in an Indian College. The remaining three have all a place in the class lists and divide among them two open University scholarships, and one University prize.

AN EDUCATIONAL OFFICER.

THE FAMINE IMMIGRANTS IN BOMBAY AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is supposed that some of the refugees now in Bombay, who are said to have come from the famine districts, wish to return there where their homes are. Would it not be possible to carry out their wishes, and to send them to their homes? A free pass was offered by Government to those of the distressed in Sholapore who would agree to go to the Dhond-Munmar Railway works. Surely some arrangement to return the immigrants in Bombay, by rail, might be made with the G. I. P. Railway Company.

The measures taken in the famine districts to prevent death and disease are admirable, and the people would have work suited to them in their own country, and would be located in a much purer atmosphere than that of Bombay. As Col. Hancock said, there is plenty of work for a much larger number of people than are on the works; and it would be more satisfactory to give it to people who really need it than to vainly entreat the Sholapore people to do a little work for their livelihood. The sufferers from relapsing fever need not be returned to spread the disease in their own districts, but there must be many who would be willing to return with the certainty of work and subsistence, and for whom a special work under Civil Agency might be set apart until they are sufficiently strong to do the Public Works task.

The staggering individuals on the Sion road would probably prefer some work, however little, to a shed on the Flats, even with the consolation of Mr. Geary's attentions.

These people will eventually return to their districts in any case, and they are not likely to be improved in health by a journey on foot through the Konkan after the rains have set in.—I am, &c.

CHARITY.

** Hundreds of these people have already been sent home by rail, the Government having granted free passes.—ED. B. G.

VERY LIKELY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst the wail of the ghatties, coolies, cartmen, &c., against deportation to the fever camp on the Flats has been ascending like the odour of burnt feathers into the nostrils of our energetic Municipality and Police, I would be wanting justice if I did not place before our philanthropists at the Flats the following soliloquy by a Mahometan, which I heard uttered the other evening:—

"These ghatties and coolies are rascals and fools and deserved to be drowned in the sea. They cry out against being taken to the fever camp. O! dolts that they are, not to know what is good for them. The Flats now make a paradise for the poor, for there can be had *pillao* prepared with ghee, soup, rice, *kabbobs* with *sahib logues* and handsome *mem sahibs* to distribute the meals with their own hands and to see that the cooks make savoury dishes. Bismillah! why do they not take me there. I'll go and would sit there all my life to eat *pillao* and *kabbobs* administered under such happy circumstances. I pray to Allah night and morning that I might be caught by the Police and sent to enjoy at the fever camp the luxuries that cannot be had in Bombay. Truly the ghatties and coolies are great fools."

Here the follower of the Prophet was deeply affected, he sighed and a tear trickled from his eye, no doubt caused by thoughts of the *pillao* and *kabbobs*.—Yours, &c.

ECHO.

Bombay, 7th April.

THE PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to submit that if a plebiscite were taken in the Portuguese possessions in India, there would not be a single soul who would not vote for the immediate delivery of those possessions to the British Government, for which the people seem to be longing as for the day of their redemption. Let Mr. Brito open his eyes and read the Goa newspapers; let him listen to their deep lamentations and mournful complaints; let him look and listen to that flock of emigrants young and old, brown and yellow, that the Goa patimars, the coasting steamers and the railways import daily and weekly to our shores. And let him be convinced that the sooner Portugal hands over these possessions to the British Government the better. Let him also learn that patriotism does not consist in sacrificing the present and future welfare and happiness of the people for the vain glory of the past.

I for my part beg, Sir, to fully endorse the views and suggestions forwarded in your two leaders of the 4th inst., and I am persuaded that they ought to have the desired effect in the minds of H. E. Senor Noguiera Soares as well as of the present India-Portuguese governors, who personally are not to blame for the sad lot of the Indio-Portuguese colonies.—I am, &c.

VOX POPULI.

Bombay, 10th April.

CORRUPTION IN VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 29th ultimo, I see a letter headed "Khutput in the Vernacular Examinations" and signed "Reform." In this letter it is stated that "not many years ago a friend of mine commenced studying the vernacular with a view of passing the examination and so becoming eligible for a higher Government appointment. At the time he went up he was utterly inefficient, but he informed me that he had agreed that if he passed he would give his moonshee half the Government reward, and that this gentleman had assured him that there was a superior moonshee on the examining board who would pass him without difficulty. He passed and got his appointment. The impression made on my mind at the time was that if he had not made the agreement abovementioned, he would have been plucked."

Who is the *superior moonshee* above referred to, I wonder. Is he a Government servant? If so, he has placed himself within the clutches of the Penal Code. The sad disclosures which have been made in your paper about the corruption and bribery practised by these swindlers, might lead the authorities in India and England to suppose that the natives of this place are wanting in honesty, and that therefore they are not fit to be placed in offices of trust and responsibility. I would, therefore, strongly recommend Government to bring the abovementioned offenders to justice. And it is the duty of the educated natives of this place to unite in a body to evince their total and unflinching disapprobation of the dishonest and dishonourable practices of the aforesaid assessors, moonshees, and the *superior moonshees* who sit on the examination board. At a time when the Bengal natives and the Punjab Anjuman are holding public meetings and memorializing Government to confer appointments of responsibility and trust on the educated natives of India, public disapproval of the disgraceful conduct of these harpies, on the part of the educated natives, is absolutely necessary.

Lord Lytton has said that intellectual capacity alone is not sufficient to establish a claim for high appointments. Honourable feeling, moral courage, and honesty and integrity are conditions precedent to a native's claim for high appointments. The reasonableness and justice of his Lordship's remarks cannot for a moment be denied.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

PRIVATE HENRY RAWLINGS, 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's, is the best shot in the Bombay Army for 1876 with 107 points between 500 and 800 yards; and Colour Havildar Gajadhur, 1st Belooches (27th N. I.) is the best shot in the Native Army with the marvellous score of 205 points. Both of these scores were made with the Snider Rifle.

HAVILDAR GAJADHUR'S SCORE.

		1st Period.					
150 yards	....	4	4	3	2	3	16
200 ,,	....	4	3	3	3	4	17
250 ,,	....	3	4	4	4	4	19
300 ,,	....	4	4	4	4	3	19
						Total......	71
		2nd Period.					
400 ,,	....	3	3	4	4	4	18
500 ,,	....	3	3	4	4	3	17
550 ,,	....	3	3	4	3	3	16
600 ,,	....	3	3	3	3	4	16
						Total......	67
		3rd Period.					
650 ,,	....	2	3	3	3	3	14
700 ,,	....	3	4	3	4	3	17
750 ,,	....	3	3	4	4	3	17
800 ,,	....	4	3	4	4	4	19
						Total......	67

Grand total points in the 3 periods...... 205

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 9th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·809
Temperature of the Air........	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer........	76·5
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	76·0
General direction of wind........	NW, ESE, SE, S, SW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	246.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND THE PROTOCOL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9TH APRIL.

A Cabinet Council was again held to day, but no decision has yet been arrived at concerning the answer of the Porte to the Russian Protocol. The foreign diplomatic body here are urging the Porte to send an envoy to St. Petersburg to negotiate.

THE CHURCH AND STATE.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

The Ritualistic clergy have presented an address to the Bench of Bishops, urging the modification of the legal relations between the Church and State. The Archbishop of Canterbury in reply said he considered their demands vague but promised to submit the matter to both Houses of Convocation.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, 10TH APRIL.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has informed the Turkish Foreign Minister (Safvet Pacha) that the Russian Government desires an answer from the Porte to the Protocol before the 13th inst.

DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

ROME, 10TH APRIL.

Small bands of Internationalists have appeared in the vicinity of Naples and Rome. The insurgents, however, have been dispersed and the ringleaders arrested.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ 9TH APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Merkara sailed to-day, homeward bound, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers, Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollers .... 5½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅜

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 109

Bar Silver 53⅜

Departures—Frankfort and Hutton.

LINE REPORTS.—10TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line righ to Pera. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9½d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-8 each.	

THE Government of Bombay has called upon the Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter, for an explanation of the causes of last Friday's strike of labourers on the bunders.

THE Lahore paper hears that Mr. W. R. Newman, Assistant Accountant-General, P. W. Department, is lying seriously ill at Calcutta.

UNDER the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

COLONEL DRUMMOND is much better, but his medical advisers do not think it advisable that he should remain longer in India, and he left for England by the mail steamer from Calcutta of the 5th instant. Colonel Williams, though posted to one of the new Directorships of State Railways, will take Colonel Drummond's place as Deputy Secretary in the Railway Branch of the P. W. Department, Government of India.

MR. EDGINTON, who has for many years served in Bombay as Deputy Commissioner of Police, and has during that time done admirable service to the community, leaves Bombay on the 1st June. We have received several letters speaking of him in the highest terms, and a wish has been expressed that some public notice should be taken of his career before he leaves India. Already the European members of the Bombay Police Force have presented him with a handsome diamond ring and an effective address acknowledging his continuous kindness to them. Mr. R. H. Vincent, who is already well known in Bombay from his services in connection with the same office, will arrive here shortly to take Mr. Edginton's place.

ON the subject of the exportation of wheat, the *Statesman* makes the following remarks :—"Important as is the object of improving the quality of our wheat, and purging it from admixtures which lower its value, it seems almost like dilettantism to be so much in earnest about this matter, while some of our most fertile wheat districts have no means of getting rid of their superabundant harvests, which literally rot on the ground instead of enriching the country. Let us by all means purge our wheat and improve cultivation as much as we can ; but in the meantime it is rotting in the fields there at Raepore, and instead of at once making a cheap, light, railway to take it to Nagpore, and so to Bombay, we are proposing to abolish the Brahmaputra and make an expensive railway to Assam."

ON the report on the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes, the Government of India have passed the following resolution :—"The net result of the measures in force in the different provinces towards exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes is that upwards of 21,000 persons and 48,000 head of cattle were destroyed during one year by wild animals and venomous snakes ; that 22,357 wild animals and 270,185 venomous snakes have been killed ; and that Rs. 1,20,015 have been expended in rewards. These figures deserve the careful consideration of Local Governments and Administrations in view to such measures being adopted in each province as seem best calculated to diminish with the greatest efficiency and at the smallest expense the loss of life and property which these statistics record."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* makes the following remarks on the wages policy of the Government :—"We are told by the organs of native opinion that, in order to please the Government of India, they are determined to starve their fellow-creatures. The accusation is as silly as it is wicked, as foolish as it is unjust. Neither to please the Government of India, nor any other Government, would Sir Philip Wodehouse have consented to lower the rate of wage if he thought the people would be injured by it. But neither Sir Philip Wodehouse, nor Sir Richard Temple, nor General Kennedy, are of opinion that paupers ought to be kept alive on champagne. In this discussion on the lower rate of wages, the Bombay Government have shown a regard for the feelings of others. But in self-defence they may be compelled to speak out boldly and plainly. I do not agree with the doctrine, however sound it may be, politically or economically, that the lives of the people are to be weighed against the cost of saving them. I think the Government is bound to give the people enough, not only to save life, but to protect them from disease. But I do not presume to offer an opinion whether the present rate is sufficient, because it is a subject of which I have no practical experience."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* reports a rather serious accident which occurred on the State Railway a few miles from Gujranwala on Wednesday night. The up mixed passenger train came into collision with some bullocks which were yoked to a hackery laden with Murree beer and proceeding to Lahore. It appears that the animals, taking fright at the advancing engine, actually turned on to the line of railway, there being no fencing or gate to stop them, and were of course speedily killed. The engine dragged the animals for some distance, and somehow a few of the goods waggons in the centre of the train were thrown off the line, thus causing a break in the through communication. About twenty yards of the line were rooted up, the sleepers being smashed and the rails displaced; but no loss occurred to human life. The scene of the accident was at a level crossing ; and had the railway officials taken the precaution which every private company is bound to take, namely, of having a proper gate-way excluding access while trains are in motion, the collision could not have occurred. But as it happened there was an open gap of about six feet, into which the frightened animals turned on hearing the approaching engine. That such gaps should be allowed to exist, especially when the train runs on a portion of the public trunk road, displays, we think, the grossest neglect on the part of the officials connected with the State Railway, and a culpable indifference to public safety.

DESPAIRING of getting their peculiar views carried out upon the Government famine policy, the native papers have now apparently taken to shrieking. Here is a choice extract from a hysterical leader in the *Indu Prakash* :—"Crores of rupees together might at any moment be thrown to the dogs if a Sir Lewis Pelly errs and brings on a war with Afghanistan, and yet 50 lacs more cannot be spared for keeping the famine stricken people of Bombay and Madras in tolerably good health ! English administrators are rioting in the luxuries procured by one thousand to 20 thousands a month, and yet 50 lacs cannot be allowed to give the faminet stricken people even *two small meals ! Christian* clergymen are swallowing 15 lacs a year to grow fat to minister to the religious wants of our rulers, but 50 lacs cannot be spared for the physical wants of the very people who supply those 15 lacs a year ! Oh, Heavens have mercy on the poor, helpless people of India !" The poor, despairing, howling *Prakash* might have said a few unpleasant things about the Brahmans who live on the fat of the land, and are not giving much of their abundance to their famine-stricken brethren. But that would not be its cue ! It wants to be extravagant and philanthropic at the expense of the general community though the heavens should fall. One almost regrets that the reign of the Peishwas could not be revived for a few days just to make the Mahratta press perceive a few of the advantages of the British Government which it is so fond of reviling.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 5th April 1877 that in Madras rain has fallen in all districts except Bellary and South Arcot, but the falls were mostly slight, and prospects generally have not improved. The numbers employed on relief works were 693,761, being an increase of more than 30,000 on the returns of last week, chiefly in Kurnool, Bellary, and North Arcot. The increase is partly owing to the return to the works of labourers who had left on account of cholera, and it has been swelled by the omission of some returns last week. The number gratuitously fed by the State amounted to 114,782, being an increase of 15,782 over the preceding week. In Bellary and North Arcot the cattle are still perishing from starvation and in some other districts from murrain. Prospects have improved in Mysore and Coorg and rain has fallen. The number of labourers employed was 75,417, and 52,471 were gratuitously fed. In Bombay slight rain has fallen in Nassick ; none elsewhere. There is no change in the condition of things generally. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts. The cold-weather crops have nearly all been harvested with good results, and prospects are generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh hail has done some slight damage to the crops, but otherwise they are good. In the Punjab harvesting has commenced with promise of an abundant outturn. In the Central Provinces also, where slight rain has fallen in several districts, the general outturn is very good. In Central India, Rajpootana, Burma and Assam, prospects are also favourable.

THE trade and navigation returns of British India for the month of February last show that the imports amounted, including treasure, to Rs. 4,86,03,216 against Rs. 4,01,81,290 in 1876, and Rs. 3,88,22,038 in 1875 ; the exports amounted, including treasure, to Rs. 6,23,83,681 against Rs. 6,02,39,335 in 1876, and Rs. 5,33,47,440 in 1875. The imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 1,57,19,891, of which Rs. 36,10,880 were in gold against a total of Rs. 26,86,367 in 1876, and Rs. 1,00,94,753 in 1875, of which Rs. 14,46,049 in 1876 and Rs. 16,75,631 in 1875 respectively were in gold ; the exports amounted to Rs. 8,99,121, of which Rs. 3,500 were in gold, against a total of Rs. 34,39,127 in 1876, and Rs. 7,62,984 in 1875, of which Rs. 14,11,300 in 1876, and Rs. 1,63,401 in 1875 respectively were in gold. For the eleven months ending the end of February the total imports, including treasure, amounted to Rs. 44,05,73,262 against Rs. 39,06,32,994 in 1876 and Rs. 39,78,61,889 in 1875. The imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 10,52,69,647 against Rs. 4,48,75,043 in 1876, and Rs. 7,68,47,668 in 1875 ; of these totals Rs. 1,18,67,260 was in gold, compared with Rs. 1,74,00,815 in 1876, and Rs. 1,97,95,495 in 1875. The total exports for the same period, including treasure, amounted to Rs. 58,24,03,092 against Rs. 54,09,96,128 in 1876 and Rs. 51,11,10,627 in 1875. The total treasure exported amounted to Rs. 3,82,63,571 against Rs. 2,07,02,223 in 1876, and Rs. 1,50,19,523 in 1875 ; of these sums Rs. 1,23,62,217 were in gold compared with Rs. 25,03,830 in 1876, and Rs. 19,82,859 in 1875.

LORD LYTTON has expressed a decided wish to cultivate friendly relations with the public press and we are quite ready to believe that if it rested with his Lordship, a far better understanding would prevail than has ever yet existed. His Excellency, however, remarks the *Leader*, has yet to learn the actual force of official obstructiveness in this country. The stupidly ingenious manner in which the press was elbowed out of the late jail conference was a fair illustration of the hollowness of the professions put forth by Indian officialdom. Publicity, we were told, was very desirable, every facility should be afforded to the representatives of public opinion, and so forth, but care was taken to provide a room so small that there was barely space enough for those who had to take part in the conference. It is the same in every department. Journalists are assured that the fullest information will be readily supplied to keep them out of error and enable them to form a correct judgment. But when they do apply, they may think themselves fortunate if they get anything better than well-winnowed chaff, or bruised and broken straw. Were it not for our miserable dissensions and shopman-like jealousies, the Indian press has now attained to a power and vigour that should render it independent of any Government of any official aid. It might claim the privileges due to a bold, intelligent, educated body of men, careful of nothing but their duty to the public, fearless of personal conquences in the cause of truth, and strongly united to wage unrelenting war upon all that is mean, unjust, false, and hypocritical.

THE Mahomedan community at Mirzapur held a meeting at the Buriaghat School Building on the evening of the 2nd of April 1877 for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of Turkish sufferers in the late war. Moulvie Farid-ud-din was in the chair, and among the other persons present were Moulvie Mohmed Ali, treasurer ; Moulvie Hussain Ali, assistant secretary ; Taruck Nath Mookerjee, honorary secretary ; and about 300 Mahomedans, consisting of zemindars, traders, pleaders, and Government employés. Moulvie Farid-ud-din opened the proceedings. It was then proposed that subscriptions be raised in aid of the Mahomedan sufferers in the late Turkish war ; also that the subscriptions so realised be remitted through England. These proposals were carried unanimously. The following sums were subscribed on the spot :—

Hajee Akber Ali Khan	Rs.	2,500	0	0
Moulvie Mohmed Ali, Pleader	,,	500	0	0
,, Furzund Ali, ,,	,,	500	0	0
Enayut Khan, a Rais	,,	250	0	0
Moulvie Abdoola Khan, Post Master	,,	100	0	0
,, Farid-ud-din, Sub-Judge	,,	50	0	0
Munshi Hussain Ali, Pleader	,,	50	0	0
Total	Rs.	3,950	0	0
Subscriptions in small amounts, nearly	,,	500	0	0

It was then agreed that separate subscription lists be prepared and forwarded to the principal Mahomedan residents of the several pergunnahs of the district for circulation and raising of subscriptions. The meeting broke up after voting its thanks to the chairman.

CONSIDERING the enormous masses of worthless and frivolous literature poured forth year by year from the Government presses of India, in the shape of Reports that no human being ever reads, it is additionally annoying that there is no official record kept of the services performed by Anglo-Indian officers. On this subject the *Pioneer* makes the following remarks :—"In the fluctuating life which Anglo-Indians lead, it is not fair to the senior men that their achievements should be forgotten almost before they are complete. Yet who knows anything, except by personal recollection or the loosest tradition, about any of the men who are scattered about all over the country, managing the government of this great empire ? Each province has its list which shows what its public officers are doing at the moment, what pay they are drawing, and how much leave they had ; but for the past, as regards the *personnel* of the Government, official records do not care a pinch of snuff. Beyond the mere personal interest which a full and a proper account of Indian officer's services would possess for all their contemporaries, such a narrative would have a substantial value for the Government. Lieutenant-Governors and Viceroys ebb and flow, and have no means of knowing, except by making specific inquiries, what the men at their command have done. There would be quite sufficient reason, on this ground alone, for ordering the official preparation of a *libro d'oro* for the Indian Empire ; but regarding it in another light, as a tribute of respect that ought to be paid to the services of which Ministers, Members of Parliament, Viceroys, and public writers at home all profess to entertain such unbounded regard *en gros*, however they may find fault with it *en détail*, the neglect on the part of the Government of this little undertaking is something more than ungraceful."

THE *Leader* :—"Acknowledging in words that the British Empire is more Asiatic than European, English statesmen appear to act as though they recognized nothing of the kind. What could be more injudicious, for instance, than the summary recall of Captain Burnaby from Khiva ? The effect of such a step cannot be otherwise than prejudicial. Owing to our open, outspoken manner of conducting public business, detesting the mysterious, and coveting day-light as earnestly as Lord Lytton can do, it is impossible for anything to be done secretly or in the dark. Sooner or later, everything is sure to be made public, and could the truth be confined within the four corners of the British Isles, nothing but good could come from such publicity. As it happens, that which is done in a corner is proclaimed from the house-tops for the benefit of all who care to listen, and in this way garbled reports may reach even to Indian bazaars. With what amplifications will not the story be told how, at the bidding of Russia, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, the cousin of Queen Victoria herself, despatched a telegram 900 miles to stop an adventurous soldier, wandering to and fro in quest of excitement, in quest of knowledge that the Court of St. Petersburgh would rather withhold. If a Russian officer visits England, nothing is hidden from him. He is taken everywhere, shown everything, and instructed in matters which are jealously withheld from Englishmen. No doubt, it might be very distasteful to Russia to have the whole truth told about her humanising mission in Central Asia. But it was scarcely to be expected that a Tory Ministry would stoop to Russian dictation, although Lord Salisbury's deference to General Ignatieff should prepare us to credit for the future any disparaging statements of this kind. Nothing could well be more disingenuous than Mr. Hardy's reply to Mr. Grant Duff. There was no complaint, he said, from Russia, but it was undesirable that a British officer, who might be supposed to have a mission from the British Government, should at such a time be in those regions. The Foreign Office, one would think, might at least have waited until a complaint was made. And even then, why should Russia be suffered to adopt a policy that was resented in the case of China as a violation of international comity ? It is a detestable thing to have two sets of weights and measures, the one for dealing with the powerful, the other for dealing with the weak. And yet this seems to be the case with our own Governments, whether Liberal or Conservative. Let a British traveller be insulted in China, and gun boats are immediately ordered to close up. But let a British traveller only place himself in the way of being insulted by a Russian boor, and straightway a telegram goes rushing along hundreds of miles, shrieking at him to come back on pain of very terrible things. And then people are surprised that the natives of this country should begin to believe that the Czar is, after all, a mightier potentate than the Queen-Empress."

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THE racing of the week has been of small interest. Speculation of future events has been actively indulged in since the decision of the big race at Croydon. Petrarch has not stood quite so firm for the Lincoln Handicap as his friends could have desired, for after 800 to 100 was taken about him the odds were on offer. For a four-yr-old, Petrarch has a big weight to carry, but he is a good horse, especially over a mile ; and if James Goater can manage him as well as he did in the St. Leger the circumstance of his having a temper of his own may go for nothing. Lord Duplin has accorded his personal support to the son of Lord Clifden, and all connected with him feel sanguine about the horse, whose reintroduction to the position of first favourite last week was significant of his having given satisfaction in his recent gallops. Touchet's advance to 7 to 2 would show that Lord Rosebery has been down to Illsley, more especially as the money the son of Lord Lyon has been backed for seems to emanate from a very genuine quarter. At the same time no great disposition is evinced to oppose Controversey. On the other hand, the hero of last year comes in for substantial recognition at anything over to 30 to 1, and should Constable be again on his back he will not lack supporters on the day, though his weight may be a little too much for him to again pull through. The long price offered against Coronella goes to prove that Joseph Dawson's stable will be represented by Bruce, who is also a genuine candidate for the city and suburban, as is Touchet. The latter has been entrusted with some money for the Derby down to 15 to 1, and it will not be so much against him should he succeed in winning at Lincoln, for he has a bigger weight to carry than did Tomahawk who saw 12 to 1 for the Epsom race and finished in the first three for the Grand Prize of Paris. There is very little to choose between the Ashgill pair, Thorn and Omega, while the only runner from Findon seems likely to be Sutton, for Balbriggan has gone to the bad and so has Warrior. For the Grand National, Shifnal, Regal, and Chimney Sweep meet with support, and they are three animals that may be regarded as likely to get over the country, which will this year be of a stiffer character than usual, for there are eight fields of ploughed land to traverse. Of the Irish lot, Gamebird will probably prove the best, and if he has Mr. Thomas to ride him he will take a lot of beating.

Other changes will be seen from the appended list of the latest quotations on the day before the mail left London :—

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

7 to 2 agst Touchet (t.&o.)	40 to 1 agst Liris (t. & w.)
10 — 1 — Petrarch (o. t. 21 to 2)	40 — 1 — Adamite (t.&o.)
10 — 1 — Poursuivant (o. t. 21 to 2)	40 — 1 — Sutton (o ; take 50 to 1)
100 — 6 — Lord Lincoln (t. & o.)	50 — 1 — Vesuve (t. & w.)
100 — 6 — Bruce (t. & o.)	50 — 1 — Zoe (t.)
20 — 1 — Vittoria (t. & o.)	50 — 1 — Tassel (o. ; 66 to 1 t. & w.)
22 — 1 — Murrumbidgee (o ; after 20 to 1 t. f)	66 — 1 — Sir Hugh (t)
25 — 1 — Lollypop (t.&o.)	66 — 1 — Midlothian (o)
33 — 1 — Omega (t. & o.)	66 — 1 — Controversy (o.; take 100 to 1)
33 — 1 — Thorn (t. & o.)	66 — 1 — Stamfordham (o. ; take 100 to 1).
1000 — 30 — Footstep (t. & o.	1000 — 10 — Croupier (w.)
40 — 1 — Lady Ronald (t. & o)	10000 — 50 — Lord Berners (t.)

GRAND NATIONAL.

7 to 1 agst Shifnal (t.& o.)	25 to 1 agst Reugny (t.)
100 — 12 — Chimney Sweep (t.)	20 — 1 — Gamebird (o. ; after 500 to 30 t.)
100 — 9 — Regal (t.)	
100 — 8 — Citizen (t.)	1000 — 40 — Reugny (t.)

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

1000 to 80 agst Touchet (t.)	40 to 1 agst Warren Hastings (t. to 125l.)
22 — 1 — Sign Manual (t.)	
25 — 1 — Balbriggan (t.)	
25 — 1 — Rosback (t.)	

DERBY.

11 to 2 agst Chamant (t. to £500.)	1000 to 50 agst Monk (t.)
	40 — 1 — Silvio (t.)
3000 — 200 — Touchet (t.)	5000 — 40 — Adamite (t.)
1000 — 70 — Morier (t.)	

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

60 to 40 on Oxford (o ; 65 to 40 wanted.)

After the great billiard tournament, the professionals have been very quiet, and public attention has been chiefly occupied by watching the progress of the various games played in connection with the inter-University match. The first game played was between Mr. J. Sharkies, of Caius College, Cambridge, who won the cue in 1856, and who was Mr. Pontifex's partner in the double-handed match last year, and Mr. J. H. Burnett, of St. Catherine's College, the winner of this year's Cambridge cue. The game was 500 up, and Mr. Sarkies won by 104 points. There were several breaks of over 20 on both sides, and Mr. Sarkies made one very fine break of 73, in the course of which he scored 17 consecutive cannons. The representatives of Cambridge against Oxford for the double handed game were after this expected to have been Mr. D. D. Pontifex (Trinity) and Mr. Sarkies. It was competent for Mr. Sarkies to challenge Mr. Pontifex to determine who was the better man to play the single-handed match against Oxford, but he did not do so. Mr. Sarkies was refused permission by his College tutor to play against Oxford, and Mr. Pontifex's partner accordingly was Mr. Burnett (Catherine's). The four handed match was played at Oxford, the Dark Blue representatives being Messrs. Howard (Magdalen), and Lucas (Christ Church). In spite of the fact that Cambridge was represented by one only of her best players, the light blues gained an easy victory by 246 points. The play of the Oxford men was decidedly under the average. The single handed match was played on the following evening between Mr. Pontifex and Mr. Howard. This also resulted in an easy victory for Cambridge, Mr. Pontifex winning by 228 points. One good break of 18 was made during the game by Mr. Pontifex altogether by all round play.

Joseph Bennett and Louis Kilkenny recently played an exhibition match of 1,000 up, which was won by Kilkenny by 319 points. The principal breaks on either side were the following :—J. Bennett—36 (nine spots), 22, 42 (six spots), 14, 31, 23, 20, 39, 32 (seven spots), 32, 21, 14, 11, 30 (nine spots), 20 (five spots), and 35 ; Kilkenny—19, 37 (10 spots), 15, 19, 19, 25, 37, 29, 78, 73, 32, 34, 27, 12, 12, 31, 23, 38, 20, 23 (five spots), 90, 36, and an unfinished break of 49.

The annual inter-University chess match was fixed to take place at the rooms of the St. George's chess club, in King St., St. James's, on the 22nd of March, the teams being probably composed as follows :—Oxford—Hon. H. C. Plunkett (University), W. Grundy (Worcester), C. Tracey (Lincoln) C. L. Brook (Trinity), W. M. Gattie (Christ Church), F. M. Wright (Queen's), and another ; Cambridge—J. N. Keynes (Pembroke). W. W. Ball (Trinity), W. H. Gunston (St. John's), J. T. C. Chatto (Trinity), R. C. Reade (St. John's), and two others.

An interesting amateur walking match came off during the week at Lillie Bridge, between "Young Stanley," the famous billiard player, and an American gentleman named Mr. Jones. The distance to be walked was 10 miles. Stanley took the lead at a steady pace, and did the first mile in 10min., Jones being only a trifle in the rear ; the second mile, however, showed a wider gap, and the third a still greater (Stanley 31min. 21sec.—Jones 32min. 46sec). Want of condition then told on both—billiard playing and athletics hardly agreeing—but when, after five miles and one lap the American gave up, Stanley went on perseveringly, and accomplished the whole distance in 1h. 50min. 40sec. The following are the times of each mile walked by Stanley :—One mile, 10min. ; two, 20min 52sec ; three, 31min. 21sec. ; four, 42min. 43sec. ; five, 52min. 48sec. ; six, 1h. 3min. 40sec. ; seven, 1h. 1min. 15sec. ; eight, 1h 26min. 35sec. ; nine, 1h. 38min. 33sec. ; ten, 1h. 50min. 40sec. Jones's time for two miles was 21min. 30sec. ; three, 32min. 42sec ; four, 44min. 38 sec. ; and five miles, 55min. 5sec.

The match between Crossland, the Lancashire pedestrian, and O'Leary, the American, to walk against each other for three days, commenced on Wednesday evening, February 26, at Manchester. For a long time, the contest was of the closest description, each man alternately leading, and the fastest times on record being accomplished for every mile after the 138th. At half-past 11 on Friday night, Crossland, who was three miles and a half behind, commenced to sprint in a remarkable manner, and, time after time, lapped his opponent, till at 2 min. to 6 on Saturday morning, he drew level with, and subsequently passed his opponent. After this the match became a certainty for the Yorkshireman, as he always maintained the lead, and gradually lengthened the distance between them. O'Leary, who, it is said, was driven delirious by his exertions at the earlier part of Saturday morning, was absent from the track in the afternoon of that day for nearly five hours. At 6 o'clock Crossland had done 285 miles, being 18 in advance of O'Leary, who again quitted the track, and finally the Englishman, at 6:22:22 on March 3, completed 287 miles in 69 hrs 22 min. 22sec. from the start, the American being 27 miles behind.

A ten miles bicycle race was recently decided between Keen and Stanton for £50 a side, the terms of the engagement being that Keen should use a 50 inch machine, and his rival a 57-inch, both of Keen's manufacture, and excellent specimens they were. This difference of wheel was supposed to give them a tolerably equal chance, and not a few were of opinion that Stanton would lower the colours of the Champion. The weather looked threatening, and a stiff breeze had to be encountered down the railway side, when shortly before 5 o'clock the pair emerged from the dressing room, Keen taking a preliminary canter. After a toss for choice of sides, which the Surbiton rider won, the signal was given and they sailed away, Keen showing at least 30 yards in front in the first 300, and completing the first lap in 1 min 1 3/5 sec., Stanton being exactly 6 sec. behind. Keen increased his lead gradully for two miles, when he was between nine and 10sec. to the good ; but from this point Stanton gradually drew up, and shortly before four miles had been completed he passed Keen, the pair keeping so close together that no appreciable difference in time could be registered. When six miles had been run the sky became gloomy, and the men could scarcely be discerned at the far end of the ground. A heavy shower came down, and the spectators sought shelter, but the bicyclists kept steadily on, Keen just in the rear of his antagonist, until they entered the straight for the finish, when he shot by Stanton, and won by a yard and a half.

La Crosse is becoming a popular game at home, and is winning for itself a notable place in British out-door sports. The season in Scotland commenced during the week with a match between the Glasgow Caledonian Club, and a scratch team from Edinburgh. The play occupied two hours, during which time both sides scored three games, so that the match ended in a tie. It is stated that a Toronto La Crosse team intend to visit Scotland next summer.

The Oxford University cricketers are preparing for operations during the coming season. The professionals engaged are :—F. Morley (Notts and Lord's), G. Howitt (Middlesex), F. Farrands (Notts and Lord's) Bowles (Oxford), A. Jacks (Oxford), Cribden (Derbyshire), Hunt (Lord's). The following matches have already been arranged, and will be held in addition to the preliminary Freshmen's, Senior's, and Eleven *versus* sixteen matches, &c., which will take place as it may be convenient :—May 24, 25, and 26, at Oxford, M. C. C. and Ground ; May 28 and 29, at Oxford, Gentlemen of England ; June 5 and 6, at Oxford, Harlequins *vs.* Engineers ; June 14, 15, and 16 at Lord's, Middlesex ; June 19 and 20, at Chatham (return) Harlequins *vs.* Engineers ;—June 21, 22, and 23, at Lord's, M. C. C. and Ground (return) ; June 25 and 26, at Lord's, Oxford *vs.* Cambridge.

The Yacht Registration Society, the formation of which was agitated among yachting men during last season, is to be placed at once on a permanent footing. Lloyd's committee have undertaken to draw up a set of rules and scheme of scantling for building wood and metal yachts ; give grades of class to yachts built according to such rules, and upon application survey and give a class to existing yachts. A book of building rules and registry will be issued, and this list will contain all classed yachts even down to those of 5 tons measurement. The practical effect will be that any yachts may, if desired, be insured at a reasonable premium, and with a minimum of trouble.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 7TH APRIL.

A RUMOUR is gaining ground that in consequence of the changes that will follow the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. B. Peile will be promoted to the Chief Secretaryship of the Bombay Government. It is also bruited that Mr. Ashburner will succeed Mr. Rogers. Mr. Hope will be his successor as Revenue Commissioner N. D., and that Mr. Peile stands the greatest chance of becoming the Hon'ble Mr. Peile in place of Mr. Hope in the Viceregal Legislative Council. At all events if *vox populi* is to be relied upon, Mr. Peile has indeed some better prospects in store for him. If this comes to pass Colonel Barton, of Cutch, has the likelihood of being appointed to the Political Agency of Kattywar.

Your townsman, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, is now travelling in this province. In Joonaghur he met with a very warm reception from the Chief, who knew him well and who presented him with a dress of honour worth about Rs. 20,000. Last week he was here and gave a donation of Rs. 100 to the local High School with the object of giving encouragement to the studies of Sanskrit among the boys. This Hindoo merchant is a Kattywaree, being a native of Porebunder.

The summer vacation of the Rajkumar College commences from the 20th instant. The Vice-Principal, Mr. M. A. Turkhud, is strongly recommended by the medical authorities to go to England for the benefit of his health.

It is generally believed that Colonel Law, President of the Rajasthanik Court, is going to Europe on furlough very shortly. Nothing is positively known about his successor, though many names are put forward in connection therewith. If Government is really anxious to reserve the much-abused Rajasthanik Court from unpopularity, it cannot do better than nominate for the post Mr. E. Candy whose praise is in everybody's mouth, and whose name is respected in every nook and corner of Kattywar without an exception. It is not too much to say that Mr. Candy is an ornament in the judicial line of the Civil Service.

The Camp of the Political Agent is now at Verawul.

KHUNDWA, 7TH APRIL.

have been a great many changes in these districts, and more are anticipated.

The Commissioner of Hoshangabad, Mr. Law, has resigned the service, being succeeded by Mr. Grant of Jubbulpore. Mr. Law passed through here the other day on his way home, hale and hearty. Those periodical shooting excursions, prejudicial alike to tiger and bison, must have had a great deal to do in the development and maintenance of a physique so truly like what you would conceive to be a type of the good old English country gentleman.

Colonel Playfair has been nominated Inspector General of Police of the Central Provinces in exchange for the Deputy Commissionership of this thankless tract. Thankless, indeed, for if from the ancient and glorious fortress of Asseerghur, a memento of Mahratta greatness, rising sheer 600 feet out of the undulating country, and placed almost centrically, you cast your eyes about within a radius of 20 miles, nought but stunted trees and sickly grass, and rocky hills interspersed with long reaches of smoky black tracks of remorseless jungle fires, flare in the noon-day sun ; and at night hot blasts ascend up even to where one would imagine balmy nocturnal airs would intercede. East and west, the Taptee runs deep, its rocky sides preventing that percolation necessary to infuse into its sterile borders a semblance of fertility. Still, as here wild tribes of Bheels obtain on herbs and roots a scanty subsistence, so do their not less wild associates of the forest—sambhur and neilghi and antelope—now cropping the brown grass, now licking the salt ashes. This is the paradise of sportsmen. With your tent pitched near, say, the railway bridge, above the flowing river, you can, after your day's active exertion is over, and while the hard-won trophies are being disposed of, enjoy æsthetic sport, watching "the gray alligator glide into the still lagoon," and the silver mahseer into the jaws of Egypt's gods, while in front the grisly fort intervenes between you and the setting sun.

But to proceed. Away miles to the south you discern by those lofty minarets the wilderness city Burhanpore, the capital in days gone by of this part of Mussulman India. In the fort is shown a choked up gateway which tradition holds to be the entrance to the underground passage hewn out of the solid rock leading to the ancient palace of the Mogul kings at the above town. Nigh under you the battlements are crumbling away ; long ribs of slim st parted rock support heavy superstructures which seem but to want the proverbial straw to plunge them among the scattered *débris* below, where the isolated village lies peacefully at the foot of that steep zig-zag road. Towards Khundwa the land assumes a little more fertility, and villages occur at intervals. To Colonel Playfair is due the credit of the creation and existence of numbers of these populated tracts, resulting in a not inconsiderable increase to the revenues, and his years of unceasing labour have met with meet recompense in the appointment he has gone to hold. All miss him ; his tempered justice, his affable and kindly ways. Captain Temple, a brother of the great Sir Richard, officiates here from a judgeship of Small Causes at Jubbulpore.

Captain Bissett, Manager of the open Holkar line, is expected daily from his labours on the commission appointed to enquire into the cause of the inability of the Madras railway to transport grain into the distressed districts in sufficient quantities. Mr. Guterslob, Locomotive Superintendent, has carried on the duties during the Manager's absence.

It is rumoured that both the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Callen, and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Berrill, intend going in for furlough at an early date, and we are soon to be deprived for a time of the services of Captain Dunlop, Executive Engineer, Hoshungabad district. It is a thousand pities his health will not permit of his remaining to superintend the carrying out of the vast works about to be initiated at Asseerghur fort. In the railway staff there have been some changes. Mr. Shaw, the Traffic Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, met with a serious accident about a fortnight ago while driving in his dogcart. He has gone to England, and Mr. Bradford is in his place.

The station master, Mr. Coffee, was transferred the other day. A junior station master. He must have worked this difficult junction with singular ability in these trying times, to have been sent over the heads of many to one of the most important stations of the line, Bhosawul.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC, IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, DELHI.

THE following is the resolution of the Government of India on the report on the traffic arrangements on the railways for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi :—

RESOLUTION.—Anticipating that a severe pressure of traffic would arise in connection with the Imperial Assemblage on the railways concentrating on Delhi, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to direct that special measures should be taken to assist the railway authorities in obtaining the earliest and fullest information of the demands upon them, so that they might apply their resources with judgment, and perform the service with convenience.

2. The Imperial Assemblage is now a matter of history, and the success of the arrangements for the railway traffic was witnessed by all who visited Delhi on the occasion. Without the railways, in fact, such a gathering of high personages, as well as of persons of all classes, would only have been possible at the sacrifice of much time and money, and of great personal inconvenience and discomfort.

3. Captain Wallace, R E., who was specially deputed by the Government to facilitate communications between the different railway managements and the public, has now submitted a report in which the work done by the several lines is brought together in a succint shape. A traffic, unprecedented in India, was carried without disturbing the ordinary train service, and without interrupting the transport of grain towards the districts of Southern and Western India.

4. During the month of December, 55 special passenger trains were run into Delhi, of which all but nine were received into the East Indian Railway station, and passed over the metals of that line from Allyghur or points beyond. In addition, special accommodation was provided in the ordinary trains for about 50 high personages, &c., the accommodation so given varying from a single compartment to eight vehicles.

The return traffic during the month of January brought even a severer strain upon the railways. It had to be dealt with at the termini alone, and within a much shorter period, owing to the anxiety of travellers to get away as quickly as possible. No less than 60 special trains—two-thirds of which were despatched by the 12th January—were run out of Delhi between the 3rd and 20th January. And special accommodation for upwards of 60 personages, &c., was given in the ordinary trains.

Thirty-six special trains passed up the East Indian Railway from Allahabad, or from points more remote, to Delhi, of which 27 passed over part of the Great Indian Peninsula Company's system. Forty-one special trains passed down to Allahabad, or points beyond, and 21 of these passed on to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Thus the brunt of the pressure fell on the East Indian Railway, but the special traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was also very heavy.

The Imperial Assemblage is estimated to have caused a traffic in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year (an abnormal period, owing to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), of nearly 100,000 passengers, 6,000 horses and 1,000 carriages in and out of Delhi ; the receipts from coaching alone are estimated to have been augmented by about £ 100,000.

5. These figures are a measure of the strain brought upon the railways. The true magnitude of the task will be understood by a consideration of the distances over which the service had to be performed on lines having no reserve of stock, or of station-staff, and laid for the most part with only a single track of rails. From Delhi the distances are to Calcutta 954 miles, Bombay 1,234 miles, Baroda 1,480 miles, Hyderabad 1,665 miles, Madras 2,026 miles, Bangalore 2,158 miles, and Tanjore 2,305 miles.

6. The train service was conducted throughout without complaints on the part of the public, and in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The absolute freedom from accident which obtained may be attributed in a very great measure to the line-clear and block system of working the traffic.

7. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council records with gratification his sense of the obligation of the Government, of the Princes, Chiefs and Nobles, and of the public in general, to the several railway managements for the successful result with which the efforts of themselves, of the heads of Departments and other Officers, and of the Subordinate Staff, have been crowned. Only by great personal devotion, untiring energy, unflagging attention and harmonious co-operation, could this result have been attained. On the other hand, the patience and consideration exhibited by travellers of all classes under the pressure of so severe a traffic cannot, and should not, be allowed to pass without acknowledgment. His Excellency in Council also desires that the special thanks of the Government of India be offered to Captain Wallace, R. E., for his exertions on the occasion.

8. The gathering together at Delhi of the Administrative Officers from all parts of India rendered special arrangements necessary to meet the requirements in telegraphic communication.

The establishment of the Delhi Telegraph Office was strengthened for day and night work. A special Office was opened also for day and night work in the Imperial Assemblage Camp, connected with the Delhi Office by a treble line of wire. These Offices were in direct communication with each other, and each with Agra and Lahore.

Although the strain was at times severe, the service was throughout rapid, regular and efficient ; and the Governor General in Council has pleasure in recording his satisfaction.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Fort William, the 31st March 1877.

RESOLUTION.—BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—

The Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1875-76.

RESOLUTION.—This report is unusually late ; but the Government of India is aware that there are special reasons for the delay, arising out of the arrangements for the admission of new countries to the General Postal Union, which arrangements have entailed heavy labour upon the Director General of the Post Office.

2. PARAS. 3 TO 9.—The chief event of departmental importance during the year was the admission of British India to the General Postal Union. The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered by the Director General, Mr. Monteath, in the negociations connected with this measure, from which the Government of India anticipate much advantage.

3. The important immediate result was a considerable reduction of the postage on letters and newspapers between India and Europe, and an estimated sacrifice of £45,000 to be shared between India and Great Britain. It is too early to say whether the loss will be made good by increased correspondence, but there is reason to expect this result, at least in part.

4. It is unsatisfactory that the contract mail steamer should have been again six times late at Bombay.

5. PARAS. 11 TO 15.—The Director General has omitted to report upon the manner in which the subsidised local steam service has been performed ;—see paragraph 5 of the order on last year's report.

6. PARA. 18.—There was an increase during the year of 258 post offices, 470 letter-boxes, and 232 rural messengers. This progress is satisfactory. The total number of postal receptacles in India under the charge of the Imperial Post Office is now 8,833.

7. PARA. 19.—The length of the postal lines is now 57,044, being an increase of 916 miles in the year, of which 411 is owing to the opening of new railways, and the rest, for the most part, to the extension of departmental control over the District Post. The principal increase in this respect is in Madras, and is creditable to the officers of the Department in that Presidency.

8. PARA. 20.—The number of covers received for delivery increased (by 3,351,690) from 116,119,231 to 119,470,911, or by 2·88 per cent. Letters grew from 104,353,076 to 107,576,943, or by 3,223,867 or 3·09 per cent. This is a low rate of increase, but the Director General belives that the retardation is nominal, and is attributable to a stricter method of computation. The progress shown in columns 21 to 25 Appendix XII, is remarkable and encouraging.

9. PARA. 22.—The business of the Overland Parcel Post continues to flourish, and the reduction of the rate from 1s 4d. to 1s. per pound has proved a financial success.

10. PARA. 23.—The number of newspapers registered in the Post Office has grown from 610 to 633. Five years ago there were only 430, so that there has been during that period an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

11. PARAS. 24 and 27.—The proportion of covers finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Office has fallen from ·79 to ·66—a satisfactory improvement.

12. PARA. 25.—The correspondence with Europe continues to increase, the only item of decrease being letters received in India *via* Southampton. The admission of India to the General Postal Union, and the connected reduction of the rate of postage are calculated to stimulate the correspondence.

13. PARA. 28.—The Governor General in Council agrees with the Director General in considering the complete introduction of the half-anna envelope, a valuable reform. His Excellency is prepared to sanction the expense necessary for this object, and does not doubt that it will improve the net revenues of the Department.

14. SECTION IV.—The remarks of the Director General upon the District Post have been read with interest. The statistics given in paragraph 31 are very likely incomplete, but they show some progress. The Government of India knows the difficulties in the way of the complete amalgamation of the Imperial with the District Post but they are not insuperable ; and as the Imperial Post establishes its superior efficiency, all opposition to its utilising the District Post, to the utmost, for the general convenience will doubtless be withdrawn.

15. PARAS. 44 AND 45.—The Mutual Guarantee Fund has swollen to Rs. 59,621. The Governor General in Council awaits the proposals promised in paragraph 45 for a simple system of registering Currency Notes transmitted by post, and will not meanwhile press for any reduction of the subscriptions to the Fund, which in no case exceed Rs. 2 a year. Probably, however, a reduction will in any case be desirable soon. The Director General may reduce its subscription by one-half for the year 1877-78 if he thinks it expedient to do so.

16. PARAS. 46 TO 50.—The Government observe with satisfaction the success of Mr. Forton Smith's action in stopping certain frauds in the Madras Post Office.

17. PARAS. 55 AND 56.—The net revenue of the yearly postal service has increased from Rs. 3,77,864 to Rs. 6,9·991. The Government agree with the Director General in thinking that there is no reason why the revenue from Service Postage Stamps should not be reckoned now that the official rates of postage are so moderate. It will be observed, however, from paragraph 58, that if everything be reckoned there would as yet be deficit in the Post Office, even if credit be taken for Service Postage. Nor do the items in the margin of that paragraph include everything. Stationery is apparently omitted ; and the Government cannot, in a department which has so greatly developed and is still so developing, accept the capital value of the actual pensions and gratuities allotted during the year as approaching a true measure of the pensionary liability of the year.

18. SECTION VIII.—The general progress since 1855-56 is full of encouragement, but the Governor-General in Council believes that the department is still quite in its infancy. The figures in Appendix XII are in this respect deserving of attention. In order to make room for the interesting statistics contained in that Appendix, the Director General will in future omit the three digits to the left hand of all the larger figures.

19. PARA. 62.—The Governor General in Council has read with gratification the testimony borne by the Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors to the officers named in this paragraph. Mr. F. R. Hogg was in charge of the department during the greater part of the year, and the Government was well content with his administration.

Ordered, that these observations be communicated to the Director General of Post Offices of India, and that the report, with the observations upon it, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ADAPTATION OF RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK FOR MILITARY TRANSPORT.

(*Gazette of India*)

Fort William, April 2, 1877.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2351—7 R of 11th September 1876. Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 170 R, dated the 3rd October 1876.

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 59—61 R, dated 12th January 1877.

Read also—

Report of the Railway Transport Committee, Metre Gauge, assembled at Agra, January 1877.

Report on the Brussells, exhibits, 1876, by Major A. LeMessurier, R. E.

OBSERVATIONS.—There is now sufficient material to enable the Government of India to pass beyond the region of enquiry, and give practical effect to the various suggestions that have been offered.

2. In dealing with the results that have been obtained, the manner of loading may properly receive the first consideration.

The general adoption of the end-loading system has been very strongly advocated, but while recognising the advantages claimed for it, *viz.*—

of loading or disembarking on the open line,

saving in time for all arms except Infantry and Commissariat,

economy of space when loading guns,

yet, all the stations and stock throughout India have been made to suit side loading, and as the system of end-loading, if applied to covered stock, would be commercially injurious, it is evident that any general alteration is now out of the question, except at an expense far beyond the necessities of the case.

3. *Passenger Carriages.*—No alterations beyond those to meet the special requirements of sick transport appear necessary; sick and wounded in large numbers on an emergency would be carried in covered goods wagons but in an Indian climate the present type, with insufficient ventilation, stiff springs, and a roof and sides of iron, is not at all suitable.

The third class carriages for the present should be made available for purposes of sick transport. The interior fittings, seats, partitions, &c., can be easily removed, and the requisite fittings, whether standards of wood or of iron, sling ropes, spring hooks from the ceiling, or springs on the floor to carry the stretchers and doolies, can as easily be made to take their place.

Five per cent. only of the stock need be dealt with in this manner, giving about 20 such carriages to both the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula, 10 to each of the Sind and Punjab, Madras, and Oudh, and 6 to the Baroda, railways.

Constant attendance on the sick renders end-doors to these carriages necessary. The doors should not be less than 3 feet wide, and side openings should be provided for in addition, by making some of the window-pillars movable at will, so that the patients can be passed into the carriage on their stretchers from a side platform.

The carriages so altered can still be run for the ordinary traffic, but to be easily obtainable they should be distinguished by the usual red cross.

These ambulance carriages are quite distinct from the more special wagons which are required for cooking, dining, surgery, necessary, stores, and other purposes, to complete the regular field hospital trains, and with which each Guaranteed Railway, as well as all State Lines, should be provided.

4. *Goods Wagons.*—Delays in traffic have arisen both from a paucity of stock and from the types of wagons being so numerous that, sufficient of one class cannot always be collected to meet a special want.

These difficulties can best be avoided, while securing great commercial and economic advantages, by reducing the stock, with few exceptions, to three types, *viz* :—

I.—That of a ballast wagon with falling ends and sides.

II.—That of an open high-sided wagon with end and side openings.

III.—That of a covered goods wagon with means of ventilation.

In regard to the first type, the existing open trucks have been selected for the transport of guns, wagons, carriages, pontoons, &c.

It is admitted that these trucks would be much improved for military use, and not in any way injured for commercial purposes if their sides and ends be made to let down. This class therefore can be altered so as to admit of end-loading, and the total stocks of 4,533 trucks would in the ordinary course of renewals be completed within ten years at a moderate cost. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway estimate was Rs. 35 per wagon, and at a rate of Rs. 50 the total amount would be 2¼ lakhs, involving yearly expenditure of about Rs. 23,000.

Of the second type, the open high-sided wagons, there are 2,743, and two-thirds of these belong to Madras.

The abolition of this type has been recommended, but this cannot be effected until the covered good stock have been altered or some arrangement have been made in the low-sided stock to supply a carrying power for horses and cattle, &c., which these wagons chiefly possess. If the retention of this class be necessary for local wants, its renewal must be carried out on the end-loading principle to assimilate as much as possible with the low-side class generally.

In regard to the third type.—Throughout Northern India and the Deccan the covered goods wagons form the bulk of the stock, but in Madras, where the traffic is not similarly affected by the seasons, the high-sided open wagons are chiefly in demand throughout the year.

The present covered goods wagons require no alteration for the conveyance of commissariat supplies, stores, ammunition, baggage, camp equipage, harness, tools, &c., and by the contemplated reduction of types it is probable that they would never be required for the transport of guns. They have a further advantage in admitting 16 men with their kits and tent, a particularly convenient unit, as the detachment is complete with its camp equipage and baggage as it sits in the van. The men are not crowded and can lie down comfortably.

As a class, however, these wagons have been pronounced unsuitable for the carriage of large horses and cattle owing to a want of height in the doors and roofs.

The existing means for the transport of horses is palpably deficient, when it appears that for the carriage of 11,493 horses and ponies and 2,589 bullocks in the Delhi Camp of 1876, 2,500 horse boxes and high-sided wagons would have been necessary. To meet this demand, there were only 291 horse-boxes and 2,743 high-sided wagons (two-thirds of which belong to Madras)

It is important therefore that the covered goods wagons (a class forming the bulk of our Indian rolling-stock) should be made available, with a sufficient height of door and roof to accommodate horses, and with a sufficient width of door to admit of the easy entrance of doolies in times of emergency.

The official returns show 11,193 as the number of covered goods, and assuming that two-thirds of these required alteration at a rate of Rs. 200 per wagon, the total outlay would reach 15 lakhs at an average yearly outlay of 1½ lakhs.

5. The principles enunciated apply generally to the broad-gauge and to the metre-gauge stock (with perhaps a slight exception in the carriage of horses), and the requirements for the future may be briefly set forth as follows:—

I.—PASSENGER CARRIAGES

3rd class carriages (broad and metre).—Five per cent. on each line to have their interior fittings easily removable. End doors 3 wide with small falling platforms and side openings for the entrance of doolies.

II.—GOODS WAGONS.

(*a*).—*Low-sided stock (broad).*—The minimum length to be 18 ft. 8 in. (sufficient to carry 4 pairs of gun wheels) width 8 ft. 0 in. ; falling ends, and falling sides with a minimum width of door 8 ft.

The platform and timber trucks, of which there are 820, only require temporary boarding over the buffer space to complete them as suitable for end-loading.

Metre-gauge.—A minimum length of 13 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. with 10 in. both sides and ends to let down.

(*b*).—*High sided open trucks (broad).*—The minimum length 15 ft. 8 in., the minimum width 7 ft. 8 in. end openings and a side entrance of 7ft. in the clear, certain fittings by which the height of side can be raised temporarily to 4 ft. 6 in. for the carriage of horses.

Metre gauge.—The high-sided wagons so called do not correspond with this class. They are covered wagons open for a foot or so below the roof all round.

(*c*).—*Covered goods (wagons broad).*—Each wagon should be capable of carrying 8 horses unsaddled, with a good space in the centre for troopers, saddles, forage, &c.

The minimum dimensions required are 18 ft long by 8 ft. wide, a height of roof 7 ft. and a door 6 ft. 3 in. high by 5 ft. 6 in. wide. Windows, ventilators, and fittings for supporting seats, suspending stretchers, and fastening horses.

Metre-gauge.—The most important point, the height of door 6ft. 3 in. already exists in the converted cattle or high sided open trucks, but in the covered goods wagons the height is only 5 ft. 6 in. This is a point requiring the attention of the State Railway authorities, for as soon as the alteration takes place, the power to carry horses and large cattle will be very largely increased. The last type of 18ft. long by 7 ft. wide, with end openings, will probably goods wagon meet all requirements.

(*d*).—*Horse boxes.*—The present style of horse box in India is capable of improvement. The side flaps are most unwieldy, and there are no means of cleaning the stalls on a long journey.

The present double horse boxes could be made to carry 8 transversely and the single horse boxes 5, instead of 6 and 3 longitudinally, and with doors more easily opened greater cleanliness could be ensured. Any single horse could be led out without disturbing the others ; and if platform were not available on the head side, a station ramp would meet every purpose.

Metre-gauge.—The horses must travel parallel to the rails ; the box should should carry 4, and leave a space in the centre for grooms and forage.

6. To adapt then the existing rolling-stock in India to possible military needs, it will be seen that considerable changes have to be effected involving not so much any large immediate outlay as a careful consideration of the manner in which these alterations can best be carried out ; the object being to reduce as far as possible the numerous types of existing vehicles, and to secure an uniform type for each class, readily interchangeable and meeting all wants, Commercial as well as Military, throughout India.

RESOLUTION.—The Director of State Railways should be directed to arrange for the necessary alterations of rolling-stock on State Lines generally to meet the necessities of Military transport, and Major LeMessurier, R. E., whose services have been usefully employed in connection with these investigations concerning Railway Military transport should be deputed to visit the head quarters of all Guaranteed Railways to confer with the Managements and the Government Consulting Engineers relative to the alterations that it is desired to make in the rolling-stock of the several lines. The permission of the Governments of Madras and Bombay to Major LeMessurier's carrying out this duty as respects the Railways under the control of those Governments will, doubtless, be readily accorded.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to Brigadier General H. R. Browne, President, and to the Members of the Committee, for their labour and for the valuable report submitted by them; also to Major A. LeMessurier, R. E., for his labors in connection with the Railway transport experiments, and for his valuable report on the Brussells exhibits.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major Genl., R. E.,
Secretary.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra steamer Orissa, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 1 P.M.

THE RAJ SAHEB OF DHRAGANDRA.—H. H. Sir Mansingjee, K.C.S.I., may be expected to arrive in Bombay to-day on his way to Mahableshwar. He leaves Wudwan by the mail train and will arrive in Bombay at the very uncomfortable hour of 4 A.M.

POST OFFICE.—Mr. J. Cornwall, Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, Bombay Presidency, proceeds to England on three months' privilege leave. Mr. Arthur St. G. Pusey, of Allahabad, will officiate for him, Mr. A. F. Ryan, from Bengal, taking Mr. Pusey's place at Allahabad.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 2,650. Of these 939 were new admissions, consisting of 350 Hindoos, 493 Mussulmans, 79 Parsees, 15 Christians, and 2 of other castes, the average daily attendance being 85·48.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Gough, a seaman, was yesterday sentenced at the Fort Police Court to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, for wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board the British ship Hindostan, of which he is an articled seaman.—Alexander Revandrie, a seaman, was also yesterday sentenced by the same Magistrate to three weeks' simple imprisonment in the House of Correction, for deserting from the British ship Khersonese, of which he was an articled seaman.—William Dawson, another articled seaman of the B. S. Khersonese, was sentenced by Mr. Webb to three weeks' simple imprisonment in the House of Correction, for absenting himself from that ship without leave or without any sufficient reason.

THE TRAMWAY.—Much has been written about the tramway lately, and the necessity of the conductors looking well after customers has been very properly noticed, but the conduct of many of the customers also requires notice. A correspondent writes to us on this point and justly remarks that a car filled with passengers should not be kept waiting to oblige a single passenger. If a customer is too idle to walk briskly to catch a car, or will not be ready waiting for its arrival, the car should not be kept waiting to suit his convenience altogether. Our correspondent writes :—"In no other part of the world do tram cars so far stoop to the convenience of individuals as they do here. Elsewhere a passenger, who wished to profit by a public conveyance and its cheap fare, would not dream of keeping thirty or forty people waiting on his ambling pace. He would be waiting for the tram car, and not expect the car to wait for him, and indeed the suavity of conductors in waiting is annoying in the extreme. In my opinion, which is that of the majority, I'll be sworn, to make the tram cars a greater success than they are, we require *more speed* and *less stoppages*. People must remember that tramways are for general and not individual convenience."

ROBBING A SISTER.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Presidency Magistrate, two Madrassees, named Eleazer and Mootooswamy, were brought up on remand and charged with theft on the 31st January last of property, consisting of a gold *curatick* and a pair of plated gold bangles, of the collective value of Rs. 97, belonging to Leah, a Madrassee woman and sister to the first prisoner. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears from the evidence that about the date mentioned, the prosecutrix, in consequence of illness, after putting her jewellery in a box and locking it, went to Dadur, leaving the key of her room in charge of a female neighbour with instructions to give it to her brother, Eleazer, should he require to go into the room during her absence. On the prosecutrix returning from Dadur on the 4th February last, she discovered that some person had stolen the aforesaid two gold ornaments from her box, and upon enquiry she was informed that her brother Eleazer in company with the second prisoner, Mootooswamy, entered the room on the same night that complainant had left for Dadur by obtaining the key from the female neighbour. Thereupon her suspicions were aroused that the two prisoners had stolen her property. Upon further enquiry she learned that her brother Eleazer, the 1st prisoner, had gone to Poona in company with prisoner No. 2. Hence both the prisoners were charged and arrested under a warrant and brought down to Bombay. The following is the decision of the Magistrate in the above case :—From the evidence recorded in this case it is clearly proved that prisoner No. 1 stole the prosecutrix's *curatick* and bangles during her short absence from home. Ameerbee has proved that prisoner No. 1 took the key from her and opened his sister's room. Prisoner No. 1 does not deny this fact. It was on this occasion that he must have committed the theft. The witness Balsett, who has come down from Poona, states that prisoner No. 1 sold a *curatick* to him, but he is not able to produce it as he had melted it. Prisoner No. 1 admits that he did sell his sister's *curatick* to the witness, but says that, having been without employment, his sister gave the ornament to him to sell and with its proceeds to engage himself in trade. This witness proceeds to prove this, and his defence is utterly unworthy of belief. Prisoner No. 1 is therefore adjudged guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Common Jail with hard labour for nine months. There is no evidence against prisoner No. 2. He is therefore discharged.

MADAME OLGA DUBOIN.

MADAME OLGA DUBOIN, one of the most accomplished pianistes who have ever visited India, and whose performances in Bombay a year ago delighted every one who heard her, writes to us in terms of great enthusiasm about her receptions. She played before the *crême de la crême* of Madras society in the house of the Hon. Mr. Carmichael ; and she says that so long as such hospitable mansions exist, no artist need be afraid of securing a welcome in Madras. Madame Duboin intends making the grand tour of the world. She will proceed to Australia in June, and it is probable that before she leaves India she will favour Bombay with an exhibition of her musical powers.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and the other members present were Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Mathew, Dr. Cook, Lieut.-Col. Hancock, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant,) and the Health Officer (Dr. Weir,) were also present.

THE FAMINE REFUGEES.

The Chairman asked the Municipal Commissioner to give the Council the latest information in his possession as to the number of people admitted to and discharged from the camp on the Flats, the state of health of those remaining there, and the amount already spent out of the Corporation grant of Rs. 10,000.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted statements which showed that from the 5th of March to the morning of the 10th of April there were admitted 554 males, 468 females, and 334 children,—total 1,356 ; there died 13 males, 12 females, and 5 children—total 30 ; there were discharged 349 males, 298 females, and 175 children,—total 822. The total number to be deducted from those admitted was thus 362 males, 310 females, 180 children,—total 852 ; and there remained in camp that morning 192 males, 158 females, and 154 children,—total 504. There had been expended—in the erection of sheds, &c., Rs. 2,600 ; in food, blankets, &c., Rs. 1,500 ; in cart hire, Rs. 150 ; in medicines, Rs. 250 ; in establishment (for half a month) Rs. 300 ; and in addition Rs. 150,—total Rs. 4,950. The admissions to the camp hospital from the 30th March to the 9th April, numbered 650. Mr. Grant added that since the strike of the coolies no one had been asked to go to the camp, and twelve people had gone there entirely of their own accord. The number of healthy people as compared with the sick was explained by the fact that each sick person was accompanied by one or two of his or her relatives.

The Chairman said it would be very interesting to know if the erection of the Refuge Camp had had any appreciable effect in diminishing the number of deaths from fever or in lessening the spread of the epidemic disease in the town.

The Municipal Commissioner said that both had been diminished. In the camp, 30 persons had died, whereas, probably, if the camp had not been established, of the persons taken there 200 or 300 would probably have died.

The Chairman said the deaths in the town from fever were 300 or 400 per week, and as there must be 10 or 12 persons sick for everyone who died, the number of sick admitted to the Refuge Camp seemed a very small proportion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he was at the camp a few days ago, and several persons complained to him that they had been taken there against their will, though they were in good health and able to work, and were detained by the police.

Dr. Cook said any such complaint would be enquired into by the Superintendent of the camp and reported.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said he saw some persons who complained of being sent away.

Sir Frank Souter wished to say that if they had issued invitations to sick people to go to the camp, there would not have been a single individual out of the 13,000 who would have gone there. It was necessary that discretion should be used as to what people it was desirable to remove from the town.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said that before the Municipality took these people in hand, the Famine Relief Committee gave relief to these people by sending grain and money to them through the inspectors of the Health Department, and the number of sick persons among them then was not more than 1,000. Since the camp had been established, the Relief Committee had placed Rs. 3,500 at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner for feeding the inmates. The grant of the Municipality, as was well understood, was intended for nothing further than providing hospital accommodation.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if it was specified what disease the sick people in the camp were suffering from.

The Chairman.—I think it is not yet known.

The Municipal Commissioner.—There are two cases of diarrhœa, and the remainder are suffering from fever.

The Chairman.—The character of the fever is not yet known.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if some means could not be devised for preventing overcrowding in Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was afraid that could never be stopped in Bombay. He was in a house that morning which was crammed with Mussulmans, Bombay people, and they were all in good health.

Sir Frank Souter said if Mr. Grant wished to see the

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full effects of the overcrowding, he should visit the houses in the native town after 7 P.M., when all the inmates had returned from their work to spend the night.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought the Health Officer might send in a studied report as to what measures might be adopted for diminishing the evil of overcrowding in the town.

Dr. Cook said most of the great towns in England were now making provision for suitable dwellings for the poor people. They must provide such accommodation before they could turn people out of the places they previously occupied. This question would have to come before the Town Council of Bombay before long, but he thought at present they were premature in discussing it.

The subject then dropped.

REMUNERATION OF THE SOLICITORS.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen had given notice that he would move the following resolution:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to provide in next year's budget a proposal in lieu of law charges to pay solicitors of the Corporation by a monthly salary."

Mr. Shantaram said he had not yet been supplied with certain statistics of the law charges for several years past that he had asked for, and he requested the Council to allow the question to be postponed. This course was agreed to.

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 3rd of April 1877, forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer on special duty (Mr. Walton), making a proposal for the provision of extra pumping power at the Love Grove station so as to continue the pumping of night-soil and sewage during the monsoon, at a cost of Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee raised the question of whether the Municipal funds would bear this expenditure.

After some discussion, the Municipal Commissioner explained that there was Rs. 25,000 in hand at present beyond the required balance.

The proposal was sanctioned.

CLOSING A DIPPING WELL.

Sanction was asked to an expenditure of Rs. 754 for making the Vehar dipping well in Doongry Cooly Street, opposite the Musjid Railway Station, water-tight as its water was contaminated by a drain adjoining.

On the motion of Mr. Shantaram Narayen it was resolved that the well should be closed, and that if, necessary an iron tank or a stand-pipe should be constructed on the same site, at a cost of not more than Rs. 200.

A PROFITABLE CONTRACT.

A letter was read from the Executive Engineer on special duty, No. 518 of 1877, forwarding a letter from Sir Thomas Thompson & Co., stating that the completion of the tunnelling at Vehar will be greatly delayed in consequence of the excessively hard nature of the rock there, suggesting that the delay can be avoided by sinking a vertical shaft along the tunnel at an additional cost of about Rs. 4,000, and inquiring whether half of this cost would be paid by the Municipality as this extra work was not anticipated by the contractors.

The Chairman read the letter from Mr. Walton, which stated that by the conditions of the contract the contractors were bound to face all difficulties there might be, and to overcome them so as to complete the work in a certain time, at the rate of remuneration stated in their tender; that they could not therefore legally look for any assistance; but that it might be as well, this being a peculiar case, to refer the contractors' application to the professional members of the Council, Mr. Mathew and Lieutenant Colonel Hancock, for consideration.

The Chairman said he did not think it would be necessary to refer the matter to the professional members of the Council. (Hear, hear.) This was a question on which the Council were very well qualified to decide as a body. (Hear, hear.) He did not see any reason why the Municipality should pay the extra money asked for. It seemed to him that this would be the first shaft sunk into the Municipal treasury, and if they allowed operations to commence, there was no knowing how far they might extend. (Laughter.) He found it was stated beforehand, when the conditions of the contract were made known, that the tenderers were presumed to have made themselves acquainted with the actual nature of the work they would have to do, and of the character of the strata they would have to bore through. There was one expression in the Executive Engineer's letter which he (the Chairman) regretted to see there. The Engineer said it would be impossible to execute the work in the time specified unless this shaft was sunk, of which the Municipality were asked to pay half the cost. He (Mr. Maclean) thought it would be a reflection on engineering science if a tunnel 800 ft. long could not be bored through the hardest rock in the course of two years. It was only a question of whether the contractors were prepared to spend the money required to obtain the necessary machinery. He proposed that the request should not be acceded to.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote wondered, if the contractors had found the ground remarkably soft instead of rather hard, whether the Municipality would have benefitted thereby.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—I should think not.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote could not see, that being the case, why the Municipality should be called upon to pay further money in the present instance.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—They cannot expect that all the ground will be soft.

The proposal was then formally negatived.

RESTRICTION OF EPIDEMICS.

A letter was read from the Health Officer No. 3348 of 1877, pointing out the desirability of the Commissioner being empowered under the certificate of the Health Officer to turn out people from any dwelling or dwellings in which say more than three fatal cases of cholera or any other epidemic disease have occurred.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was of opinion that the Municipality had no right to interfere in that way.

The Chairman explained that the proposal was merely that the Council should consider the advisability of including a clause to this effect in the new Municipal Act.

Mr. Nowrojee said then it would be necessary that the letter should be circulated among the members so that they might form an accurate opinion on the point.

After some discussion, the letter was recorded.

THE EMPLOYES AT THE NEW WATER WORKS.

A letter was read from the Executive Engineer on special duty, No. 479 of 1877, recommending that full salaries should be paid to those serving at Tulsi during the time they are obliged to absent themselves in account of illness contracted in consequence of the unwholesome climate of the district.

The Engineer's letter stated there was not a man employed on the works who had not been sick more or less, and in some cases men's health had been quite shattered.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote considered that to agree to this recommendation would be wrong in principle.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee agreed with Mr. Khote

Mr. Shantaram Narayen proposed that the recommendation be sanctioned on condition that the Municipality was not involved in any extra expense.

Lt. Col. Hancock objected to this as being an undesirable form in which to make a concession.

The Chairman suggested that the resolution should read—"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to grant full pay on sick certificates, in special cases, and on condition that no extra expense is entailed on the Municipality." This resolution was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 500 to Heerabai, being compensation on account of her relinquishing her right of way over a portion of the land included in the north boundary of the Victoria Gardens.

Sanction was asked to an expenditure of Rs. 14,710, for filling in a portion of the new burial ground on the Flats.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said the plan of Mr. Pedder was to devote Rs. 5,000 to this purpose each year until the work was concluded. He understood that that sum was set aside this year.

The Municipal Commissioner—No, it was struck out of the budget.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that all proposals for new works should be reserved for the proper time which was the end of the year.

The application was refused.

A letter was read from the Collector of Bombay, No. 457 of 1877, submitting a bill for Rs. 30 1-0 for payment on account of sundry charges incurred in connection with the Tulsi Water Works. The payment was sanctioned.

A letter was read from the Collector of Bombay to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 480, dated 4th April 1877, requesting sanction to the continuation for three months more from 17th April 1877, of the establishment employed in his office in connection with the acquisition of land required for the Tulsi Water Works. The sanction asked for was granted.

Sanction was given to proceeding under section 135 of the Municipal Act, through the High Court, against Moroba Ballajee for the recovery of the amount due and to have accrued due at date of decree from him on account of rates and taxes in respect of his house No. 21 at Parell.

Sanction was also given under section 135 of the Municipal Act, to proceeding against the owner of No. 732, Girgaum Road, Bholeshwur ward, for the recovery of rates due and to accrue due at date of decree on the above property.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL.

(Before Mr. Justice Bayley.)

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION OF JURYMEN.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, applied that Messrs. Hornby and Needs, who are in the employment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, should be exempted from attendance as jurymen at these sessions, on the ground that their absence from business at this time of the year was likely to cause serious inconvenience. His Lordship refused the application, considering that sufficient ground had not been shown to warrant exemption. Another application by Mr. Lang, at the instance of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, to exempt Mr. Bal Dinajee, on account of Mr. Bal Dinajee being engaged at the Oriental Translator's office in translating certain papers for Government, was granted.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Abba Latiff and Currim Esayet, Mahomedans, were charged with breaking into a dwelling house at night, during the last Mohurrum and stealing a quantity of Benares cloth work, belonging to Rajut Essa; and they were also charged with feloniously receiving the property so stolen. Currim Esayet was found guilty of housebreaking and theft, and Abba Latiff of receiving, and they were sentenced the former to four years rigorous imprisonment, and Latiff (who had been previously convicted) to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Hussow Huckow and Ajee Assoon, Chinamen, pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking by night and theft, and were sentenced each to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.

Nizam Jumall, well-known to the police as a professional thief, was charged with theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The jury convicted the prisoner, who, being an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

THEFT OF ANKLETS.

Shaik Hoosein Mahomed Esoof was charged with theft of a pair of silver anklets. One morning about ten days ago, while Nowla Futta, a dealer in gold and silver ornaments, was busy in his shop with a crowd of customers, prisoner asked him for a pair of silver anklets, which were given to him. While Nowla's attention was engaged in attending to his other customers, prisoner slipped away with the ornaments. Two hours later, he was seen by a detective policeman offering the ornaments for sale to a female near the Null Bazaar. The policeman, knowing the prisoner to be an old offender, took charge of the ornaments, when prisoner made a statement regarding them. He then pointed out Nowla's shop as the place whence he had stolen them. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years

THEFT OF POTS AND APPAREL.

Balloo Wittoo, an old offender, was charged with the theft of a brass lamp, a brass lota, and wearing apparel of the value of about Rs. 50. About a week ago, the stolen articles were lying in the room of a Mahomedan female who resided at Gaumdevi. About 1 P.M., she closed the door of her room and fell asleep. On awaking an hour later she observed the prisoner standing in her room with a bundle in his hand. The bundle contained the articles produced before the Court. Prosecutrix raised an alarm, and a neighbour arrested the prisoner. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green:—

SOOJAOODIN TYABJEE AND OTHERS vs. RAGHUNATHDASS LILLADHUR.

Mr. Abbas, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant. On the application of Mr. Abbas, the hearing was postponed until 10th July next.

ANDREW J. MACDONALD vs. KASSEEBA BAPOO AND OTHERS.

There was no appearance for either party; and the case was struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Two other cases in which the same gentleman was the plaintiff were postponed by Judge's order in chambers.

The following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

BECHERDAS BHANABHOY vs. CURSETJEE SORABJEE JUSSAWALLA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Nowrojee Cama, for the second defendant, applied for a postponement, which was refused. Mr. Budroodin proved the claim and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,570, with interest, and costs. The amount became due on a mortgage bond.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code:—Muncherjee Nusserwanjee vs. Dhunbaeejee. Hurnath Roopsjee and others vs. Hindoo Dewajee.

A VALUABLE ANNUITY.

ARDASIR HORMUSJEE WADIA vs. ANPOORNABAEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Latham and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants, the executrix and executor of the estate of the late Ramchunder Luxmonjee; and some infant defendants.

Mr. Latham said the suit was brought on an ordinary mortgage of an annuity granted by the Secretary of State, but the amount due was unusually large. On the 7th January 1870, Ramchunder Luxmonjee mortgaged the annuity to the plaintiff. At a later date, when an account was made up, Rs. 4,50,000 were found due on the mortgage, and the plaintiff had undertaken to make a further advance of Rs. 50,000; and it was made at a subsequent date. Neither of the sums due was paid by the defendants; and a sum of Rs. 8,05,903 was now due at the foot of the mortgage. The plaintiff prayed that the executrix and executor be ordered to pay to him Rs. 8,05,903, with interest at 9 per cent. from 7th March 1877, and costs.

The second defendant, Mr. Venayek Ramchunder, admitted the correctness of the plaintiff's claim. A petition presented to Mr. Justice Bayley in August 1876 was put in as showing a history of the annuity and showing how the sum of Rs. 4,50,000 was wanted to pay the debts of Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

Mr. Farran said that the amount advanced by the plaintiff was Rs. 5,00,000, but that with compound interest, it now amounted to Rs. 8,05,983. Taking into consideration this circumstance with the fact that every facility had been given by the defendants in this suit, the learned counsel asked the Court to reduce the rate of interest.

After some discussion, his Lordship made the following decree:—Decree for the plaintiff against all the defendants, the first and second defendants to pay the sum of Rs. 8,05,983, with interest at 7½ per cent. per annum from 7th March 1877, until payment or until 23rd October 1877, whichever may first happen, and costs. That execution of the decree be stayed until 23rd October 1877, on the first and second defendants undertaking not to alienate any of the real estate of the late Ramchunder Luxmonjee without the consent of the plaintiff given in writing. If the amount be not paid on the 23rd October 1877, let the annuity of Rs. 50,000 payable by the Secretary of State be put up to sale by the solicitors of the plaintiff on the conditions of sale being agreed to by the defendants' solicitors, with leave to the plaintiff to bid at the sale. In the event of any difference between the solicitors, the sale to be settled by the Commissioner of the Court. Interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment. Further directions and costs reserved, with liberty to apply.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 5th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 420, dated 26th March, forwarding for the consideration of the Trustees copy of correspondence between the Admiralty and the India Office relative to the suitableness of the Prince's Dock for the reception of H. M.'s Indian troopships, with reference to the width of the gate entrances.

It recommends (as has already been communicated by telegraph) that the width of the entrances be 64 or 65 feet, and that the depth at the sill of the entrance be 24 or 25 feet.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 4th April, stating that in his opinion it would be wise in the circumstances for the Trustees to make the north entrance 66 feet wide, and the south entrance 55 feet instead of having 2 entrances 60ft. 6 ins. as at present arranged. He states that the loss on account of work done by the contractors, which will be rendered useless, will be about Rs. 1,500, and that the increase of cost will not be much. He also hopes that the Trustees will take the responsibility of giving the requisite orders in anticipation of Government sanction, so as to avoid any loss of time.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Chief Engineer are agreed to. The alteration should be carried into effect at once, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

Read letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th January and 5th February, reporting that certain goods are being taken to private bunders because of the lower rate of wharfage fees charged there, and recommending that a reduction in wharfage fees be made on the following articles:—

Drugs and medicines from	Rs. 1-4	to Annas	12	per ton.
Gums	,, 1-4	,,	12	,,
Spices	,, 1-4	,,	12	,,
Ivory and moye teeth	,, 2-8	to Re.	1	,,
Coir, rope, cable cordage twine	As. 12	to Annas	8	,,
Coir fibre	,, 9	,,	6	,,
Gallnuts	,, 6	,,	4	,,
Castor, coconut and jingelly Oils	,, 12	,,	8	,,

Read minute by members of Bunders Committee, recommending that the sanction of Government to the reduced rates be applied for.

Resolution.—Government should be requested to sanction the proposed reductions

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th March, asking sanction to an estimated expenditure of Rs. 706 for lamps, oil, &c, to light the barges employed by the Traffic Department when at work at night.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, to be debited to repairs and maintenance of barges.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 21st March, recommending that a slope be constructed at Kennery for hauling up the life boat and for the convenience of landing.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 24th March, stating that a slope would cost Rs. 2,000 or 3,000, and asking for instructions before preparing plans.

Read report by Harbour and Pilotage Committee, stating that they do not consider the necessity to be so great as to justify the Trustees incurring the expense of making a slope.

Resolution.—The Trustees concur in the opinion of the Committee.

The following tenders for the supply of water to the shipping were opened:—

From Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee, Dubashes.
From Messrs Kerner and Minns.
From Mr. R. Brown, Plumber.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed for a week.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 27th March, intimating the appointment by H. E. the Governor in Council of Mr. J. Y. Lang to act as a Trustee during the absence of Mr. G. A. Kittredge or until further orders.

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 28th March, intimating that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint M. R. E. Bickerdike to be a Trustee, vice Mr. W. G. Hill resigned.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 3RD APRIL.

16 Vessels piloted into harbour.
17 ,, ,, out of ,,
2 ,, transported.
1 ,, attended to.

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Warm Suits ....30 to 40	0	Travelling Hats	4 8	Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to 4	4	Pocket Filters	2 12
Boys' Suits	10 8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm ....9-8 to 12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to 22	8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 2
Overcoats and Ulsters from ....35 to 65	0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Sponge Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to 20	0	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to 2	8	Travelling do	1 8	Sponges	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Blankets ....each	10 8	English Feather do	7 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to 10	5	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
White do.	4 8	Resais or Quilts	5 8	Folding Camp Beadsteads	32 8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
English Cambric do	4 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to 23	0	Cotton do	15 0	Do. Brushes	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Rug Straps ....1-8 to 2	8	Nail Do	0 12
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Extra Large do	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to 12	8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Razors, Ivory Handles..	3 2
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to 6	0	Extra large do	24 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Do. Strops ....3-8 to 4	0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Linen Faced Collars doz..	0 12	Nail Scissors ....1-8 to 1	8
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to 8	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8	Briar Root Pipes	1 12
Gents Cotton Socks, doz..	8 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Linen Cuffs per doz	13 8	Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Warm do ,, ..	15 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Collars ....doz.	6 0	Champagne Taps	8 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to 6	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs,.	5 5	Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11 8	Warm Gloves	1 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 0	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to 30	0	Children's Gloves ....1 to 1	8	Shaving do Stick	1 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to 12	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to 6	0	Mits	1 8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1 4
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to 12	8			Mufflers	2 12	Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to 15	0			Pins, Scarf	1 0	Fragrant Florelline	1 8
				Sailors' Knot ....1-8 to 3	0	Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 12
				Windsors for Bow or tting ....1-8 to 4	0	Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12 8
				Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12	Overland Chairs best Beach ....5-8 to 12	8
				Gents' Slippers	2 8		
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London ....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch' St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
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Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRIN'S SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,, 16 0
Leather Cases for do.	,, 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,, 30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,, 33 0
Leather Case for do.	,, 3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open Face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600
In Silver Case, Rs. 80 to 175.

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,
In Hunting, Half-hunting, or Open Face Case.
Gold ....Rs. 200
Silver ....Rs. 90

2nd April, 1877.

LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.
Engraved Hunter ....Rs. 285
,, Half-Hunter .Rs. 300

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA KEYLESS WATCHES,
Rs. 150 to 300.

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCHES,
Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters.
Rs. 100 to 300.

THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.
Superior Jewelled, Horizontal Movement.
In Aluminium Case ....Rs. 45
In Solid Silver Case ....Rs. 50
Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
Best finished Movements, Jewelled throughout as Hunters, Half-hunters or Open Face.
In Gold Case...Rs. 150 to 300
In Silver Case...Rs. 35 to 100

RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ....Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	,, 550 to ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses, of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
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AUDITORS.
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SECRETARY.
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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for a passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins and Bottles, by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Kirby's Compound Phosphorus Pills

Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by overwork, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of climate, &c.

Kirby & Co.'s Pure Phosphorus Pills

Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.

Sold in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each.

Sole Manufacturers—H. and T. KIRBY & Co., 14, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.

Agents for India:—
Bombay: Madon and Co.
Allahabad: Lyell and Co.
Lucknow: Sinclair and Co.

Messrs. Kirby and Co. forward a 10s. Bottle to any Post Town in India, carriage free, on receipt of P. O. Order for 10s. 6d.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach Giddiness, Dizziness sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., England. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the Diploma and First Prize were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only First Prizes at twelve International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the only one that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils even in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonials from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—

THOMAS WM. S LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children:

"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Chatham; in comparing the oil supplied by MR. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."

Suffolk House, Chatham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries; Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.

"Moller's Cod-Liver Oil is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best im-measurably superior to the brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Bormanjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made, by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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